Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,514. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1894. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS

The Banking Committee Will Report a Bill Monday.

PROBABLY THE CARLISLE MEASURE

Criticisms and Schemes Offered Yesterday—Many Prominent Bankers Are Yet to be Given a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—As stated in a dispatch to The New-York Times yesterday, the Committee on Banking and Currency has concluded to report a currency bill to the House on Monday. Mr. Cox, a member of the committee, asserts this purpose today, and he says that the bill will be that submitted by Mr. Carlisle. The determination manifested for the majority of the committee seems premature, in view of the fact that the arguments of some of the best-informed bankers asked before the committee are yet to be heard. Outside of the committee there are few members of the House who could readily explain the difference between the plan originally suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury and the modified one offered later on, or who could tell in what respect the plan of the Secretary differs from that offered by the Controller of the Currency.

Strangely enough, many members who were accounted as indifferent to the advice of the Administration a few months ago are now leaning upon the judgment of the President in deciding to support the measure of currency reform submitted by Mr. Carlisle, which the President had approved and indorsed before the public was made acquainted with its provisions. The reasoning is that the President has fully considered the features of the plan, that he has been advised by business men as to the effects of its provisions, and that he would not have given it his unreserved indorsement if he had not been convinced that it was in all respects the measure demanded by the situation.

The willingness of the majority to be led by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury is partly attributed to the demoralization following the election, but not altogether, for there is some support of the Carlisle plan by Southern men, who seize gladly this chance of gratifying their constituents by furnishing them a supply of currency without giving it to them in the shape of silver coined at the rate of 16 to 1. Whatever encouragement there is in the Carlisle plan for State banks makes the plan more acceptable to the South.

The warnings given in the hearings, by some of the bankers who have spoken against the tendency of the plan to expansion of the currency, do not alarm the friends of the State banks, who hope to see the State banks clothed with currency-issuing power. They believe that all the banks will be surrounded with sufficient safeguards to assure the ready acceptance of any notes they may be authorized to issue.

The Carlisle plan will not be reported with the entire approval of all the Democrats of the committee. Mr. Warner has some doubts about features of it, and Mr. Sperry has indicated, by his questions, that he shares some of the fears of the bankers who have criticised it. Mr. Walker will certainly not approve it, for it is not his plan, which he says is the plan of Mr. Eckels, prepared before Mr. Eckels submitted his plan for public inspection. It is possible that, after the bill is reported, the committee may find itself constrained, because of light thrown upon the subject by witnesses yet to be heard, to change the provisions of the bill to make it safer in all respects. If that is contemplated, it is evident that the committee desires to get the bill in a position in the House from which it can be taken at the earliest possible moment for consideration and passage. The committee was afforded opportunity to-day to learn some of the reasons held by conservative business men for asking that the Carlisle bill be in many respects modified.

William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo and President of the New-York State Bankers' Association, was the first to appear before the committee to-day. His views were briefly outlined in The New-York Times this morning. His suggestions to the committee were as follows:

First—The greeback and the Treasury note should be redeemed and canceled. The real business of the Government as regards money is to stamp upon gold and silver their fineness and weight. A Government has no right to issue paper with nothing back of it and to make it legal tender to create a currency and by an act of law force the people to take it for full value, without regard to its intrinsic worth. All such issues up to date have ended in trouble. The greeback and Treasury note are of this character. They are the Government's notes to the extent of $500,000,000, payable on demand, and in gold. They have caused trouble enough already. They are a constant menace to the gold reserve. They should be paid up.

Second—The vacancy should be filled with bank notes. The best currency of the best nations to-day is mainly bank notes, which are a first lien upon the assets of the bank. These assets are commercial possessions, representing the product of the brain and muscle of millions of people. They are the wealth of the Nation. What better basis for circulation can there be than this—the actual wealth of the Nation?

To fill the vacancy created by the retirement of the legal tenders, and as fast as they are retired, national banks should be allowed to issue notes to a percentage of capital, without bond security, the notes to be a first lien upon the assets of the bank, including the double liability of stockholders, with a guarantee fund made up by all the banks, the Government continuing to guarantee and redeem all notes, as at present. This is practically the Baltimore plan. It is simple. It is good as far as it goes, and it goes far enough for the present.

Third—To perfect the system further and work out the complicated and delicate problems attending this, an impartial, expert commission should be appointed.

To Recapiculate:

First—Retire the legal tenders.

Second—Let the national banks take out notes under the Baltimore plan to replace them.

Third—Appoint an impartial, expert commission to perfect our currency system.

A number of questions were put to Mr. Cornwell to bring out his views on proposed legislation with reference to national banks. He said he thought that part of Mr. Carlisle's plan for the retirement of greenbacks was not strong enough, as it did not retire them permanently. It was like locking a skunk up in a closet; he would get out all the same. Mr. Cornwall said that there was no profit in the national banking system. His bank was a State institution, because that was the safest thing to be, and the only reason it was not a national bank was because there was no profit in that system. If national banks were made profitable, his bank would adopt the system immediately. There was no patriotism in the matter. Mr. Cornwell believed that a single banking system, under the National Government, was better for the people than divided responsibility in national and State banks.

A letter was read from Mr. S. B. Ferris, Vice President of the Bank of New-York, New-York City, in which he said, in reference to the measure incorporating Secretary Carlisle's plan:

As a bill to substitute national bank notes

Continued on Page 8.

IS SHOT TO DEATH ON THE STREET

An Ex-Deputy Sheriff Killed by an Ex-Court Officer--New-Orleans Scandals Cause the Tragedy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—The first murder growing out of the investigation into City Hall corruption occurred shortly after noon to-day, when ex-Crier Jeff Davis of the Criminal Court shot and instantly killed ex-Deputy Sheriff George Boya.

The crime was committed on Canal Street, between Royal and Bourbon Streets, a crowded thoroughfare in the most prominent business section of the city.

The shooting was not preceded by any quarrel. Boya was walking with some friends, when Davis stepped up and slapped his face. He then drew a pistol, placed it to Boya's mouth, and fired a bullet through the base of the brain.

Boya and Davis were both dismissed from the Criminal Court about two weeks ago, when the Grand Jury made a report charging them with the theft of a jury list connected with the trial of one of the indicted Councilmen. Boya had previously been charged with working in the interest of "boodle" city officials. Bad blood between the two men grew out of their dismissal in disgrace, and the killing to-day is the result.

WITH MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO CHECK ITS COURSE IN CATSKILL, N. Y.

Four Children and a Volunteer Nurse Dead—Scattered by a Milkman in Ashtabula, Ohio.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Malignant diphtheria has broken out in the little village of Catskill, Ulster County, and many persons are critically ill with it. The children of Ira Snyder, six in number, have been attacked, and four of them are dead. So rapid has been the spread of the disease that the public school has been closed.

Miss Sarah Hasbrouck, the teacher, volunteered her services to nurse the sick. A few days ago she contracted the disease, and she died. She was buried this morning.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13.—A letter from Dr. W. A. Hopkins of Ashtabula, received at the office of the State Board of Health to-day, gives the details of the terrible ravages of diphtheria in that city. The disease commenced on Dec. 6, and up to to-day there had been sixty cases and ten deaths. The authorities are doing all possible to stamp out the disease. The schools have been closed, and all public assemblages are prohibited. Thirty-seven houses are under strict quarantine, and Dr. Miller of Cleveland, a member of the State Board, has gone to Ashtabula to assist the local health officers.

The disease was scattered about the city in a very peculiar manner, having its origin through contact with a milkman. The dairyman was suffering with a mild attack of diphtheria, but was not aware of his condition. He continued to assist in milking the cows, and, with the exception of two days, peddled milk along the usual route. The disease developed along the same territory, and the authorities are firmly of the opinion that the contagion was spread through the city by the milkman. When questioned by the local health authorities, the milkman stated that he suffered from a sore throat, but had not the slightest idea that it was diphtheria. His business has been suspended by order of the Board of Health.

COMPLIMENTED BY PROF. LOEFFLER

Good Results of the Health Board's Experiments with Serum.

Prof. F. Loeffler, the discoverer of the diphtheria bacillus, recently delivered an address before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, in which he took occasion to compliment the health officials of this city on the results of their experiments with serum. The address was reported in the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift. Part of it follows:

Roux and Yersin, in 29 cases out of 80, Dr. Park of the New-York Board of Health in 105 out of 159, Moore in 20 out of 86, Martin in 72 out of 200, Baginsky in 36 out of 154, Chaillon and Martin in 29 out of 99, I myself, with Strübing, in 25 out of 100 or better, all observers together in 316 cases out of 878 of suspected diphtheria, found these to have nothing whatever to do with diphtheria. Without bacteriological examination the attending physician would have made a mistake in the diagnosis in one out of every three cases. This shows the great value of the bacteriological examination in the further complete investigation of diphtheria. The desire has been expressed that if possible every doubtful case of diphtheria should be bacteriologically examined.

It is the most important desideratum in the investigation of diphtheria, which has already been submitted to the crucial test of actual practice, not in Europe, but in the City of New-York, in America. According to an article by Schrank, published in The Vienna Medical Weekly, the physicians of the City of New-York are supplied by the Health Department with test tubes containing blood serum free of cost, which the physicians inoculate, and also with fragments of the suspicious membrane. Every evening these inoculated tubes are collected and examined bacteriologically by the Board of Health, and at noon next day the physician receives the diagnosis by telephone or by mail.

Now, what is possible in the City of New-York should also be possible in our country—in the larger cities, at least.

President Wilson of the Board of Health said yesterday that he was greatly pleased with Dr. Loeffler's commendation.

Big Corn Crop in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The farmers of South Carolina are much pleased with the corn crop, which is the largest grown in the State since the war, and is all paid for. The hog-and-hominy policy will control on the farm in 1895, as it largely has controlled in the present year.

A statement has been received here showing that in the little town of Williston, with probably 200 inhabitants, 30,000 poundr of pork has been slaughtered his year, and that in Aiken County the country people are better supplied with hog and hominy than ever before.

Suicide After Attempted Murder.

SOUTH FORK, Penn., Dec. 13.—James Vivian, a resident of this place, made an attempt this evening to kill his wife and sister-in-law, Miss L. Draden. After slashing them badly, he went out in his back yard and cut his own throat, dying instantly. Mrs. Vivian's windpipe is severed, and her sister's injuries will probably prove fatal. Mr. Vivian was Chairman of the County Committee of the Populist Party in Cambria County.

Lawyer Choate on the New Judges.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Joseph H. Choate was in attendance upon the session to the question of a reporter he said that he had not had time to write an opinion as to the authority of Governor-elect Morton to appoint the twelve additional Supreme Court Judges, but he was certain in his own mind that the next Governor had no power to make such appointments.

LAWYERS HIS VICTIMS

John W. Maurer's Fictions Brought Him Much Money.

OVER THIRTY ATTORNEYS DECEIVED

A Heartrending Tale of Injuries That Led to Many Claims for Damages Against Vanderbilt Roads.

Even New-York and New-Jersey lawyers are sometimes deceived by olly-tongued individuals, who tell them heartrending tales and promise them princely fees.

John W. Maurer, alias John Kraemer, alias John Limert, alias John Wagner, has victimized thirty, and possibly more, members of the New-York and New-Jersey bars within the past month by going to them and retaining each one separately as his attorney of record to prosecute a suit against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, or the West Shore Railroad, as suits his convenience to mention, to recover damages for personal injuries done him by being injured while in the company's employ as a car coupler.

His story is so plausible that few lawyers would have any suspicion that they were being deceived.

The mode of procedure adopted by this man with many names was told to a reporter for The New-York Times by a well-known member of the New-York bar.

It was the habit of Maurer, as he will be called throughout this narrative, to enter his victim's office about 2 o'clock, directly after the lawyer's return from luncheon. When he was shown into the lawyer's presence, his woe-begone look and emaciated appearance would soften a heart of adamant. His shoulders would be bent, his head and right hand would be done up in bandages. In fact, his appearance would indicate that he had been the victim of some horrible accident. When asked to sit down and tell his story, he would say:

I can't sit down. My pain is so great that I must keep walking all the time. I was hurt by the cars, and was recommended to you by a Mr. Clark of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He said you handled these cases, and, as I have no money, I came, on his suggestion, to see if you would prosecute it for me and take it on a contingency.

I was employed in the Weehawken yards of the West Shore Railroad as a car coupler. I reported to the yardmaster on Aug. 28 [or whatever date he chooses to give] that a certain car coupling was defective and was in no condition to go out. The yardmaster replied that he would take that car "as far as Newburg or Bust." When I was coupling the car to another one, the coupling broke and I was crushed almost to pieces.

I had three ribs broken, and three fingers on my right hand were taken off. My lungs were punctured, and I had several hemorrhages. They took me to the hospital, [either Bellevue or Roosevelt, as he chooses to say,] and I just got out three days ago.

I live in Troy, and wanted to go home. So I went up to the Grand Central Station to ask for a pass home, as I didn't have a cent. They told me there that I could have a pass and would need a little money, too, as my wife had no money from me since I was hurt. They made out the pass and offered me $475, which I took. Just as I was going out they stopped me and said I must sign a paper before I left. I said I wasn't prepared to sign any paper that day, and so they took the pass and money from me and said: "You can walk home now, —— you."

I'm going to walk home, and, as I've got no money, I thought I'd come and see you before I started, so I wouldn't have to beg for a meal in New-York.

At the end of his harrowing narrative he breaks down, and it is only by a great effort that he keeps from falling.

The lawyer's feelings are by this time worked up to a high pitch of sympathy, and as he sees visions of several thousands of dollars which will surely be his by prosecuting the action against such a rich corporation, he willingly aids his client financially.

In every instance the victims have signified their willingness to take the case, and before leaving Maurer received money, it is said, varying from $5 to $40, according to the size of his attorney's purse that day.

The attorney writes a rather strong letter to the railroad company, stating the case and giving the company a few days in which to settle. The reply of the company surprises him. The letter states that, as Mr. Maurer has threatened many times to sue the company, it would be well to begin suit at once. Then the first lawyer to recover judgment would, of course, get the money, and the others would be barred.

After hearing the lawyer's story, as told above, the reporter called upon Frank Loomis, general counsel of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

When he was asked about the Maurer story he said it was the most remarkable case he had ever known of.

Mr. Loomis said that the papers in the case ranged from Oct. 22 to Nov. 30. The letters varied slightly as to the statement of facts, but the alleged injury was said to have occurred either on Aug. 28 or Sept. 4.

Ten attorneys write to the company in behalf of John Leimert, asking the company to settle without going to trial.

August L. Martin of 30 Broad Street wrote Mr. Loomis on Oct. 22. As his letter was the first one in the case the company at once made a thorough investigation.

Before a reply could be sent to Mr. Martin the company received almost daily letters in behalf of Leimert from other attorneys. The other attorneys were J. W. Lennert, Louis Lowenstein of 117 West Tenth Street, Charles Schnick of 91 Second Avenue, Wendell & Robeson of 280 Broadway, Kantrowitz & Esburg of 335 Broadway, G. A. C. Barrett of 71 West Tenth Street, Leopold W. Harburger of 20 First Street, and Edward J. Krug of 280 Broadway.

John Biddle Clark of 62 William Street called to see Mr. Loomis on Oct. 30 with reference to the same claim.

All of these gentlemen were written to by Mr. Loomis, and so great was their chagrin at having been duped that it is said they did not even keep their correspondence as a memento of their susceptibility to heart-rending stories.

Next, John Kraemer appeared as plaintiff in an action against the New-York Central Railroad for damages for alleged injuries. His attorney was Ira D. Warren of 170 Broadway.

John next brought down Mr. Loomis's wrath by filing a claim under the surname of Wagner. J. J. Smith of 1,476 Third Avenue was his attorney.

Then the scene was again shifted, and John W. Maurer was revealed as a much-injured man, who could not get even courtesy at the hands of the New-York Central Railroad. A. H. Berry of 258 Broadway wrote to Mr. Loomis about his case on Nov. 12. Epstein Brothers of 280 Broadway and Daniel F. Cohalan of 271 Broadway also wrote to him. To the latter Mr. Loomis wrote:

You seem to be the twelfth or thirteenth attorney in whose hands Mr. Maurer has placed his claim, and, as five suits have already been begun by as many different attorneys, I would suggest to you that you do not delay until Tuesday next to begin proceedings or you may be later in the procession than you would be if you begin immediately upon receipt of this letter. Yours, FRANK LOOMIS, General Counsel.

After showing these letters to the reporter, Mr. Loomis, who is well known as a brilliant conversationalist, told the reporter of the amusement he had with the many attorneys concerned in the Maurer case.

"By the way," he said, "have you seen Judge Green about this matter?"

"No," the reporter replied.

"Well, you go over and see him, and tell him I sent you. He has been doubly afflicted by Mr. Maurer. In fact, his life has been made miserable by having so many extra letters to write in conection with this matter."

Speaking of how easy it is for reputable attorneys to be duped in the Maurer fashion, Mr. Loomis said:

"Why, if a person told me the story that Maurer told his victims, backed up by his appearance, which bespoke great pain and anguish, I would at first blush believe him, and so would any man."

The reporter then went across the street to the offices of the West Shore Railroad, and called upon ex-Judge Ashbel Green, the general counsel of the road. Upon learning the object of the reporter's visit, Judge Green chuckled to himself and smiled reflectively.

There were only two plaintiffs in the many cases brought to Judge Green's attention—John W. Maurer and John Kraemer.

"George H. Hyde of 305 Broome Street wrote us in Maurer's behalf on Nov. 7," said Judge Green. "Later in the day I received a letter from Husy & Co. of 4 Avenue A, in which they stated that they would bring an action against us for $10,000 for injuries received by Maurer on Aug. 28, 1894, at the Weehawken yards, by being crushed between two cars."

The usual investigation was made, and it was discovered that no one was injured at Weehawken on Aug. 28, and that there was no such foreman employed in the yards as James Brown, as was alleged.

The attorneys were so notified, and no further thought was given the matter by Judge Green until Nov. 22, when he received a letter from James McCreery of Hoboken concerning the Maurer case. Then he was convinced that the whole affair was a swindle. Hoboken was again represented in the case on Nov. 23, in the person of a Mr. Steuhr.

A well-known firm of Jersey City lawyers, doing business at 239 Washington Street, wrote to Judge Green on Nov. 24. He refused to divulge the name of the firm.

C. B. Harvey of 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City; John H. Palmer of the Fuller Building, Jersey City, and Brinkerhoff & Gilder of 76 Montgomery Street, one of the largest and most reputable firms in New-Jersey, also filed claims for Maurer.

So numerous had the suits now become that Judge Green got tired of answering letters, so he dictated the following circular letter, which was sent to all the attorneys interested in the affair:

West Shore Railroad,
New-York, Nov. 27, 1894.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the —, in regard to the alleged claim of a person calling himself John Maurer, I beg to say that the most careful investigation made by the officials of the company fail to discover any person of that name having been employed in the Weehawken yards of the West Shore Railroad, or that any accident such as is mentioned in your communication occurred as therein stated.

There must be some mistake about this matter, and I should like to have an opportunity of having your client interviewed by some official of the company in order that we may learn something more definite in regard to the time and place of his alleged injury and his alleged employment by the company.

I think I ought also to state to you that, commencing with the 7th of November inst., and extending down until yesterday, the West Shore Railroad and its officials have been in receipt of communications threatening suit on behalf of John Maurer from six other professional gentlemen than yourself. This rather embarrasses me as to the person with whom I should communicate on behalf of the so-called Maurer, but I have adopted the plan of addressing the same letter to each of the gentlemen who has favored the West Shore Railroad or myself with a communication in regard to this case. Yours truly, ASHBEL GREEN, General Counsel.

P. S.—Since dictating the foregoing, I have received a communication from another firm of professional gentlemen on the same subject, making eight in all.

Maurer by this time decided to take the name of John Kraemer.

Mr. Loomis received from C. B. Palmer, on Dec. 4, a communication in which it was stated that Kraemer was injured at Weehawken. Mr. Loomis sent the letter to Judge Green. David F. Manning of 350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, also filed a claim on Dec. 4. A day later a well-known firm at 170 Broadway filed another claim for Kraemer. In reply to a request for a photograph of Kraemer, the firm said a photograph would not be "useful, valuable, or ornamental." Judge Green refused to disclose the name of the firm.

Judge Green received on Tuesday a letter from "one of the most prominent and reputable lawyers in Brooklyn," who had been inveigled into the case by Kraemer, and lost money.

If Maurer is apprehended is will be a great relief to Messrs. Green and Loomis, who say that if the letters and suits continue to pile in upon them as they have during the past two months, it will make necessary the engagement of extra clerks.

Meanwhile Maurer continues in his work.

An Investment Company Closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Judge Dallas filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court to-day granting a motion made for a receiver for the National Mutual Bond and Investment Company. The complainants, bondholders in the concern, allege that the business is fraudulent, and is against public policy. The court also granted an injunction restraining the business from going on. The company was incorporated in West Virginia in 1890. Its system of business was to issue bonds in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, upon which quarterly payments were made by bondholders. The bonds had no specific period in which to mature, their payment depending entirely on a system of lapses.

Blown from a Railroad Train.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 13.—Fireman F. B. Fogle of the second section, Atlantic express, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was blown from the engine cab early this morning by a sudden gust of wind as the train was nearing New-Florence, sixty-three miles east of Pittsburg. Fogle was picked up dead a few minutes later by the train crew. The wind was blowing a gale, and the train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour at the time. Fogle was twenty-four years of age, married, and resided at Altoona.

Andrews Will Not Resign.

Commissioner William S. Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department, when asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times what there was in the oft-repeated stories that he was about to resign, said:

"I have no intention whatever of resigning, and I have never thought of such a thing."

Mr. Andrews is of the opinion that when his case against the Lexow witness Tomlinson gets into the Supreme Court, and is fairly and fully heard, it will result in his vindication.

ENGINE DASHED INTO CAR

A Rear-End Collision on the Brooklyn Union Elevated.

MEN BROKE WINDOWS AND JUMPED

No Danger Lights, Says an Engineer, on a Train Discharging Passengers—Similar Accident Earlier.

There was a rear-end collision on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, at Nostrand and Lexington Avenues, at 6 o'clock last evening. Several women were slightly injured. The rear car of the forward train was damaged considerably, the engine of the rear train was smashed, and travel was delayed for three hours.

That a large number of passengers were not severely injured is remarkable, for, when the collision occurred, men jumped from the train to the narrow footpath that runs alongside the track, and, striding across the other tracks, climbed to the station platform.

The accident happened during the rush hours, when the trains, carrying extra large numbers of passengers, were running on three minutes' headway.

A train had stopped at the Nostrand Avenue station, on the Lexington Avenue branch. The next train, consisting of engine No. 9 and four cars, came tearing along the tracks, and the engine dashed into the rear car of the train that was discharging passengers.

Instantly the greatest excitement prevailed. Women shrieked and fainted. In the rush to get out of the crowded cars, the passengers smashed windows, and some climbed trough and dropped to the narrow footpath.

The force of the collision tore away the rear platform of the rear car on the forward train, and on the rebound there was another crash, as the tender attached to the engine of the second train was partially upset, its coal and water falling into the street.

William Erbler of 297 Arlington Avenue, the engineer in charge of the motor that caused the collision, claims that it was so dark that he could not see the train in front, and alleges that the red lights that are supposed to be displayed on the rear of all trains, were not on the rear car of the train in front of him. His train was in charge of Conductor William Erickson of 57 Ralph Street.

Mrs. Eliza Sinnott, twenty-eight years old, of 157 Arlington Avenue, was standing near the front door of the rear car of the forward train when the collision occurred. She was dashed against the door, and her face, nose, and forehead were cut. She was picked up by some of the passengers, and was carried to the platform. She declined medical assistance, went to her home by means of the surface cars, and had her injuries, which are not serious, attended to by her family physician. She is also suffering from shock.

Three other women were also slightly injured, but they declined to give their names or addresses and started for home by means of the surface cars.

A number of the passengers in the rear train jumped to the narrow footpath, crossed the down-town track, and, climbing to the down-town platform, demanded that the exit gate be opened. The station agent absolutely refused to grant this request. The angry passengers took the law into their own hands, broke open the gate, and then marched down the stairs.

Daniel Van Otten, brakeman on the forward car, was standing between two cars when the collision occurred, so crowded were the platforms. His head was caught between the iron rods of the two cars and he was slightly injured.

When the train was at the Bridge Street station, it was crowded to its utmost capacity, but the gates were opened and other passengers who were anxious to get home crowded their way into the already overcrowded cars.

It was at least an hour and a half before the disabled cars were fixed up so that they could proceed, but their movements were so slow that the blockade lasted fully three hours.

Notwithstanding the fact that the officers of the road knew that the tracks were blocked, they refused to give any notice of the accident, and passengers were taken in at all the stations. When they became impatient and asked the cause of the delay they were told that there was a block on the road, and when they demanded the return of their fares the agents refused to listen to them.

Accidents on the Brooklyn-Union Elevated Railroad are not unusual. There was another accident on the same branch of the road early yesterday morning. When the train that left the bridge at 1:36 yesterday morning reached the De Kalb Avenue station, the kingpin of the engine broke and the engineer was unable to repair it. The train was compelled to wait until the train that left the bridge at 2:06 o'clock came along. This was a delay of thirty minutes, and before the two trains could be coupled together another fifteen minutes elapsed, making the delay to the first train forty-five minutes.

A reporter for The New-York Times was on one of the trains that was delayed by the accident. It took him one hour and twenty minutes to get from the City Hall station to Reid Avenue, a distance that is generally traveled in about eighteen minutes.

In conversation with one of the conductors, who said he knew all about the accident, the reporter asked him how he accounted for the collision. He said:

"The red lights, which are supposed to be on the rear end of the last car, were not burning."

"How was that?" the reporter inquired.

"Well, some of the passengers," said the conductor, "were crowded to such an extent in the rear car that they opened the door and got out on the platform and deliberately put out the lights, simply to be malicious."

The rear door is always locked, and it is impossible to get on the platform, as the conductor has a key, and the door it cannot be opened without that key.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 13.—News of a lynching at Centre Point yesterday was brought here to-day. Monday afternoon a negro attempted to assault a two-year-old white girl near Centre Point, but was driven off by two women. He was lodged in jail at Centre Point. Yesterday a mob took him out and hanged him to a tree.

New-York Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Among the nominations the Senate has confirmed are the following: Edward H. Strobel of New-York to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile, Herbert C. Squiers of New-York Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, and G. H. McKinley Postmaster at Clayton, N. Y.

ADJT. GEN. PORTER STRICKEN

After Consultation Physicians Decide There Is No Hope of Recovery from an Attack of Apoplexy.

Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter was stricken with apoplexy Wednesday night.

Drs. Bryant and Pierce held a consultation at Gen. Porter's home, 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last evening, and decided that there was no hope of his recovery.

Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter was born in Cambridge, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1852. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

In early life he took an active interest in military matters. He became a member of the Boston Light Artillery in 1852. At the outbreak of the war he was a First Lieutenant in that organization. He went to Maryland with the artillery corps, and served under Gen. Butler.

At the end of three months Porter reorganized his battery under a three years'

Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter.
Stricken with apoplexy and his recovery despaired of.

enlistment, and was made Captain. On the way South the battery passed through this city amid great enthusiasm.

The battery under his command soon became famous for its efficient work.

Gen. Porter took part in many battles of the war, and was often complimented for his bravery. After the battle of Antietam his private affairs compelled his resignation, leave of absence having been refused.

After the war Gen. Porter continued the practice of law in New-York City. He became Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment in 1869, and resigned in August, 1879. He joined that regiment as Captain in 1865.

Gov. Hill appointed him Adjutant General in 1886, which post he has held since that time.

Col. E. A. McAlpin was selected by Gov. Morton a few days ago to succeed him as Adjutant General.

WESTERN REPUBLICANS OBJECT

DELEGATE FLYNN "IS NOT STUCK" ON A HIGH TARIFF.

A Demand for Financial Reform—Senator Powers Sits Down Heavily on Senator Boutelle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The fact was developed at the meeting to-day of the Republican Congressional Committee that the Western men, particularly those from the trans-Mississippi country, are not enthusiastically in favor of extreme tariff rates. The discussion on this point was provoked by a declaration of Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, who remarked that "the West is not stuck on a high tariff, although the Republicans of that country are sturdy supporters of the principles of a protective tariff." The discussion from this point became general, and was mainly participated in by the Western Representatives. Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri said that the Republicans of his State admired Gov. McKinley, but, if he should not be the standard bearer in the next campaign, it was because, in the minds of the people, he was looked upon as an apostle of too extreme views on the tariff.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine insisted that the Republicans throughout the country had fought the recent campaign substantially on the ground of indorsing the tariff legislation of the Republican Party, and that it was patent to everybody that the great victories of 1894 had been won upon that issue.

Senator Powers of Montana asked Mr. Boutelle what he knew about the West, and if he had made any speeches there during the recent campaign.

Mr. Boutelle replied that he had spoken in Ohio, to which Senator Powers retorted that Ohio was no longer regarded as a Western State.

Senator Carey of Wyoming advised moderation on the part of the Republicans on all matters of legislation, owing to the unsettled condition of the public mind in that part of the country regarding everything in which New-York and New-England are interested.

Mr. Wilson of Washington said that there were other things to engage the attention of the party in the West besides the tariff, and mentioned finance as one. He believed that if the Republican Party controlled both the legislative and executive branches of the Government, it would solve this problem, as it had solved every other serious question with which it had been confronted.

A resolution was adopted continuing the headquarters at Washington until March 1, approving the committee's work during the campaign just ended, and recommending a continuation of the "educational campaign."

Real Estate Swindles Charged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—J. H. Turner, a real estate dealer, has been arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses on two charges, aggregating $20,000. It is said, however, that Turner's swindling operations will aggregate nearly $500,000, with many victims. He is charged with mortgaging property of which he is not the owner, and of selling the same land to several purchasers.

Guilty of Killing His Cousin.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 13.—In the Queens County Court of Sessions this evening Bernard McHugh, a young man, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree for killing his cousin, John Savage of Blissville, two years ago, in a fight. McHugh struck his cousin on the head with a brick and fractured his skull. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

Cheap Are the Ways of Adversity.

The Tammany Club of the Seventh Assembly District, where Alderman Joseph Martin is leader, met Wednesday night and reduced its initiation fee from $5 to $1.

A Chicago Fur House Assigns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The C. F. Periolat Fur Company made an assignment to-day. The liabilities will be about $75,000, with assets fully as much.

LESSON OF YALU BATTLE

Inestimable Value of the Report Made by The New-York Times.

OPINIONS OF NAVAL AUTHORITIES

Lieut. Miyaoka's Authentic and Official Description of Japan's Great Victory and Its Importance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Naval officers in Washington have read with much interest the story of the battle of the Yalu, contributed to The New-York Times by Lieut. Noaki Miyaoka, the naval attaché to the Japanese Legation in this city. The article attracted all the more attention because it was the first authentic account of this memorable engagement.

This conflict is the first in years to test the theories of strategists, and a serious and reliable account naturally has a value to students as well as officers. Line officers in the Navy Department followed closely Lieut. Miyaoka's description of the fight, the tactics employed, and the result of the conflict.

Admiral Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, characterized the paper as an important contribution to current literature, and said that, while it was of value to naval officers, it had a popular quality. He said that the Japanese proved themselves apt students of the best and most durable in naval warfare, and that Lieut. Miyaoka's description showed them to be a progressive as well as a fearless race. Such officers in the department as Commander Chadwick, Capt. E. O. Matthews, and Surgeon General J. R. Tryon agree with Admiral Ramsay that the Chinese-Japanese war is calculated to throw light on many mooted points, and that the first definite, and virtually official, description of the most important battle of the war is destined to play an important part in future discussions.

The paper has been added to the collection of data in the office of Naval Intelligence, and The New-York Times's article will form, with the more or less confidential reports submitted by our own officers in Asiatic waters, the history of the difficulty.

Capt. W. T. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance, had found much in the article of interest and importance to him.

"One feature described by M. Miyaoka," said Capt. Sampson, "struck me as of more than passing importance. It is the idea of dividing the Japanese fleet into squadrons, making the attack a more easily managed affair than where there is one large squadron. So far as my information goes, this is the first time that the attacking squadron has been so divided. You can readily see that it makes it easier to communicate, provided the groups are made up of a small number of vessels, the commander of each being instructed in the part which his particular squadron must play. I should say that this division of the Japanese fleet is likely to be generally adopted in naval engagements hereafter. One of the difficulties of managing a large fleet is the distance between ships. They often get in each other's way and messages from the Admiral must be repeated, with the danger of error, sometimes fatal, at every repetition. The Chinese do not seem to have exhibited, according to Mr. Miyaoka's account, great skill in the operation of their guns. I observed that the damage done the Japanese fleet was not permanent."

"The Chinese-Japanese war will, of course, contribute a great deal that is practical to the theoretical data we possess," said Engineer in Chief Melville.

"It is yet too early to ascertain what changes are advisable in the engine rooms of our war ships, but no doubt improvements in the machinery will be suggested, although there is less room for change in our department than in such matters as ordnance and armor, for instance, where, notwithstanding all the tests which have been held, there remains the more severe trial of actual warfare. I see in Lieut. Miyaoka's account a description of the attack on the merchant vessel Saikio-Maru, which had been chartered by the Japanese. He says that this vessel was compelled by its inferior speed to engage with the enemy for several minutes, and that it and another ship were saved from total destruction by the war vessels which opportunely appeared. This may indicate the measure of dependence which can be placed on the merchant marine. It suggests that without some precautions the merchant vessels are of little value in battle with war ships. In most merchant vessels the machinery, for instance, is above the water line, and cannot be properly protected. This makes the vitals of the ship vulnerable, and would be the first point of attack by an opponent. Judging by Lieut. Miyoaka's contribution, so far as the engineer branch is concerned, I should say that the engagement at Yalu emphasizes the wisdom of placing the marine engines on the war ships below the water line."

Chief Constructor Hichborn said in reference to Lieut. Miyoaka's account: "The element of speed appears to have entered into the results of the Yalu battle. I observe in Mr. Miyoaka's table showing a comparative strength of the vessels which took part that the Japanese squadron had much the swifter vessels. We shall, doubtless, learn much from such battles as that at Yalu. In fact, we have learned a good deal already. As a direct result of battles in the Orient, there is now a board in session in the department to ascertain to what extent woodwork may be removed from war vessels. We have a good deal more joiner work in our vessels than is used in any other navy, and it is found that the presence of wood increases the danger of conflagration. There is another feature observable from Mr. Miyoaka's account, and that is the inefficiency of head fire, on which naval experts have differed. It is pretty conclusively shown in Mr. Miyoaka's paper that the formidable attack was made by the broadside of the Japanese fleet and not by the fire ahead, and in the broadside fire the vessels were aided materially by their speed."

AGAINST THE JAPAN TREATY.

Protests of Some Europeans and of One American Are Received.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A protest signed by a number of Europeans and one American residing in Japan has been, it is said, filed with the State Department against the confirmation by the Senate of the recent treaty concluded between the United States and Japan. The protest, it is alleged, comes from those whose interests and privileges will be curtailed by the treaty. The protest and such other objections officially received by the State Department against the treaty will be forwarded to the Senate for its information.

Mr. McAdoo Gives a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Acting Secretary McAdoo gave a dinner to-night to Secretary Herbert. Among the guests were Admiral Ramsay and Mrs. Ramsay.

ARE LIKE OLD HOSPITALS

President Wilson's Description of Some Trinity Tenements.

DEATH RATE IN THEM VERY HIGH

Health Board Officers Find Many Houses in Bad Condition—Over One Hundred More to be Visited.

It was publicly stated yesterday by President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health that the death rate in the tenements of the Trinity Church Corporation was one-third greater during the last five years than the death rate of the city at large. This result was reached by an examination of the statistics on file in the department.

Reports as to the sanitary condition of nineteen of the corporation's tenements were filed with the board yesterday. The places investigated were 83, 123, 200, 217, 217½, 221, 223, and 225 Varick Street; 6, 9, 20, 23, 23½, and 28 Clarke Street; 4 and 8 Sullivan Street, and 1, 3, and 26 Dominick Street. These tenements were found to be in an unclean and unhealthful condition.

"We shall push our investigation of Trinity tenements to the end," said President Wilson of the Health Board to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening. "We have discovered so far that the death rate in the Trinity tenements for the past five years has been about 35 per cent. higher than the death rate for the rest of the city. In other words, the average in the Trinity tenements has been thirty-two and a fraction, against twenty-four for the rest of the city.

"We shall try to get a bill passed through the Legislature empowering the Health Board to condemn and vacate buildings that are unsuitable for occupancy. The Health Board ought to be able to say whether a house is fit for human habitation or not. If it is not, then the board ought to have authority to order it vacated.

"Many of the Trinity tenements are old and rickety, and have been tenanted by thousands of people of unclean and slovenly habits. Many of the tenants have had disease, so that the very halls are infectious. They are like old hospitals, and they ought to be cleaned and repaired. If they are beyond repair, they ought to be vacated.

"It seems to me poor business policy to let those old buildings remain as they are and have been for years. I should think Trinity would care enough for its property to improve it.

"We are waiting now for the decision of the Court of Appeals on our appeal from the lower court, which sustained the opposition of Trinity to putting water in its tenements. If we cannot enforce such a rule, we will stop. If the decision is in our favor, we will go ahead and make the necessary orders, and see what we can accomplish."

The reporter called at the diocesan See house, 29 Lafayette Place, to see the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the diocese, in regard to the tenements belonging to the richest church in his diocese. The doorkeeper assured the reporter that Bishop Potter did not live there, and he would not tell the Bishop's residential address.

Reports on Nineteen Houses.

The investigation that is being carried on by the Board of Health into the condition of the tenement houses owned by the Trinity Church Corporation reveals as it progresses a shocking state of affairs. Reports on nineteen houses in Varick, Clarke, Sullivan, and Dominick Streets were received by the board yesterday, and there are still 129 houses to be heard from.

Bearing in mind the fact that the Health Board records show that the death rate has been very great in the Trinity tenements in the last five years, President Wilson selected two physicians, Drs. S. MacCallum and John S. Drain, to do the investigating, instead of sanitary policemen. The nineteen reports submitted yesterday, with recommendations, were drawn up and signed by those gentlemen.

The reports show the houses in many cases to be old and unfit for habitation, with leaky roofs, damp, crumbling walls, filthy cellars, and closets, broken and uneven flagging in the yards, and defective plumbing. In a few instances there are notes at the foot of the reports stating that the sole water supply is from a hydrant in the yard. This means that women and children have to climb down and up three or four flights of stairs in the coldest Winter days bearing heavy pails of water.

The report on the house at 83 Varick Street, which is a three-story and basement dwelling, in which live three families, says:

The yard is drained by a wooden gutter running through the covered alley to the street. The alley is paved, but the soil is made wet by the leakage from the gutter, and the wall of the basement is made damp thereby. The rear area pavement of brick and the pavement of the yard of brick and flags are defective. The rear area is not sewer-connected, causing dampness in the basement.

Recommend: That the wooden gutter in the alley be replaced by a watertight gutter, and the nuisance caused by dampness in the basement therefrom abated; also, that the yard and rear area pavement be repaired and so graded as to discharge all surface water into a properly-trapped, swer-connected drain.

The next house on the list was 209 Varick Street. Here is what the report says:

This is a two-story and attic frame house, occupied by five families. The roof, the eaves gutter, and rain leader leak, causing dampness. The faucets of the sinks on the second floor and attic leak, causing dampness. The ceiling of the second floor hall is loose and threatens to fall, a part having already fallen. The flagging in the yard is broken and sunken, allowing surface water to remain and stagnate.

Recommend: That the roof, eaves gutter, and rain leader of the extension and the second and attic floors be each repaired, so as not to leak; that all loose plaster be removed from the ceiling of the second floor, and that the yard flagging be repaired and graded, so as to discharge all surface water into the hydrant sink."

The house 123 Varick Street is described as a two-story and attic house, in which live five families. The Inspector says that the southerly board wall at the attic floor is defective and allows the entrance of storm water and cold draughts. The cellar door in the yard is broken and unsafe. The walls and ceilings of the cellar are dirty. The only water supply is from the yard hydrant. The report recommends that the southerly wall at the attic floor be repaired and made air and water tight; that the cellar door, in the yard, be repaired and made safe, and that the walls and ceilings of the cellar be cleaned and whitewashed.

No. 217 Varick Street is a two-story and basement house, accommodating three families. There is no drain in the rear area, and the brick pavement of the yard and both areas is defective, not water tight and not graded to the drain, causing dampness in the basement, and all surface water is allowed to remain and stagnate. The report recommends:

That the yard and both areas be made water-tight; the pavement be repaired, and each so graded as to discharge all surface water into a properly trapped, sewer-connecting drain.

No. 217½ Varick Street, a double two-story and basement house, shelters two families. The front area of house No. 1 is not properly drained, thereby causing dampness in the basement from storm water. The brick pavement of the yard and alley is defective, and not graded to the drain, causing surface water to remain and stagnate. The west brick wall of house No. 2 is not water-tight, and as a result the basement is always damp in rainy weather. The water supply is from the yard only. The Inspectors recommend:

That the front area of house No. 1 be repaired and so graded as to discharge all surface water into a properly-trapped sewer-connected drain; that the pavement of the yard and alley be repaired and graded, and that the western wall of house No. 2 be made water-tight, and that the nuisance caused by the dampness be abated.

Six Families in a Small Tenement.

In 221 Varick Street, described as a two-story and basement tenement, are six families. The connection between the lead waste pipe of the sink on the first floor and the iron main waste pipe is made with a defective cement joint. The closets on the first and second floors are flushed direct from the Croton water supply, rendering the water used for domestic purposes liable to contamination. The brick pavements of the yard and both areas are defective, and not properly graded. The halls have not permanent means of ventilation through the roof, and the air is therefore vitiated. The report recommends:

That the closets each be flushed from a water-supplied cistern, the water from which is not used for any other purpose; that the pavements of the yards and both areas be recemented and graded, so as to discharge all surface water into a properly-trapped sewer-connecting drain; that connections between the waste pipes from the sink on the first floor and the main waste pipe be made with a brass ferule; that a ventilator, not less than three square feet in area, be placed in the roof over the hall.

At 223 Varick Street is a three-story and basement structure occupied by nine families. It is in particularly bad condition. According to the report of the Board of Health, the ceiling of the cellar is neither lathed nor plastered, resulting in the basement being exposed to the damp cellar air. The cellar is filthy with old rags, paper, &c. The walls and ceilings are very dirty. The inner bedrooms throughout the house are insufficiently ventilated, there being only one window, opening into the hall. The Inspectors recommended:

That the cellar be cleaned and disinfected, and the walls and ceilings cleaned and whitewashed; that each inner bedroom be ventilated by a window at least three square feet in area, opening into the adjoining room, which communicates with the external air, and that the cellar ceiling be plastered.

The building at 225 Varick Street is a three-story tenement occupied by three families. The roof and skylight leak, causing dampness. The ceilings and walls of the hallways are dirty. The cellar is filthy with old rags, straw, wet wood, and stagnant water. The cellar is not water-tight. The recommendation of the Inspectors is:

That the roof and skylight be repaired so as not to leak; that the ceilings and walls be cleaned and whitewashed; that the cellar be thoroughly cleaned, and the accumulated filth removed, and that the nuisance caused by dampness be abated.

At 6 Clarke Street the pavement in the yard is broken, sunken, and dangerous, the Inspectors say. The water supply for the house is situated in the yard. The report recommends:

That the pavement in the yard be properly repaired, and so graded as to discharge all surface water into a properly-trapped, sewer-connecting drain.

At 9 Clarke Street is a three-story dwelling, with a store in the basement. The brick work about the sink in the yard is defective. The ceiling of the extension on the first floor is dirty. The report recommends:

That the brick work about the sink be repaired and that the ceiling of the first-floor extension be cleaned and whitewashed.

At 26 Clarke Street is a tenement occupied by three families. The yard hydrant sink is obstructed, allowing the surface water to stagnate. The sink in the basement is not provided with a properly-adjusted metal flushing. The Inspectors recommend:

That all the obstructions be removed from the yard hydrant sink and that the basement sink be provided with a proper metal flushing.

At 23½ Clarke Street the Inspectors found the yard not properly graded. The roof of the closet in the yard leaks. The report recommends:

That the yard be repaired and so graded as to discharge all surface water into a properly-trapped sewer-connecting drain and that the roof be repaired so as not to leak.

At 23 Clarke Street, the Inspectors say, the yard is not properly graded. The plastering on the ceiling of the basement is loose and liable to fall. The top-floor walls and ceilings are very dirty. The water supply is situated in the yard. These recommendations are made:

That the yard be properly graded; that all the loose plaster be removed from the ceilings and walls, and that the walls and ceilings be cleaned and whitewashed.

No. 28 Clarke Street is a tenement, occupied by four families. There is a store in the basement. The flushing appliance in the yard closet is out of repair. The front and rear areas are not drained; the sink in the basement is not provided with a properly-adjusted flushing. The roof leaks, and the top floor apartments are wet in rainy weather. The side walls are not water-tight. These recommendations are made by the Inspectors:

That the flushing appliance in the yard closet be repaired; that the front and rear areas be graded; that the sink in the basement be provided with a properly-adjusted metal flushing; that the roof be repaired so that it will not leak; that the nuisance caused by the leakage of the rain and storm water through the side walls be abated.

The Inspectors found at 1 Dominick Street the flushing appliances about the yard closet out of repair. The closet is in a filthy condition. The metal flushing over the sink in the second-floor hall is broken and defective. The walls and ceiling of Room 12 are very dirty. The roof leaks. The ceiling on the top floor is damp in stormy weather. The report recommends:

That the flushing appliance of the yard closet be repaired and the closet thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; that the broken metal flushing over the second-floor hall sink be replaced by a new metal flushing; that the walls and ceilings of Room 12 be cleaned and whitewashed; that the roof be repaired so that it will not leak.

At 3 Dominick Street the Croton water pipe under the sink in the extension leaks and causes the floor to be wet. The yard closet is in a very bad condition. The report recommends:

That the Croton water pipe be repaired so that it will not leak; that the necessary repairs be made about the closet.

No. 26 Dominick Street is in a pretty bad state, according to the Inspectors. The yard pavement is broken and dangerous. The sink in the basement is not properly provided with metal flushing. The walls and the ceilings are dirty. The closet was in the last stages of filth. The report recommends:

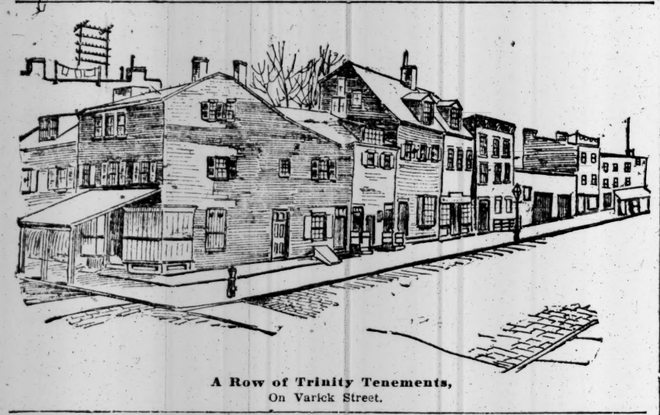
That the yard pavement be repaired and made even; that the sink in the basement be provided with a properly-adjusted metal flushing; that the closet apparatus be cleansed by fire and retarred; that the walls and ceilings be cleaned and whitewashed.

The Inspectors found the closet on the first floor at 4 Sullivan Street not properly ventilated, and to be flushed correctly from the Croton water supply pipe. The report recommends:

That the closet be ventilated by a shaft of at least sixty-four inches in area, and that the closet be flushed from a water supply cistern properly adjusted above the closet.

No. 8 Sullivan Street includes one front and two rear tenements occupied by eighteen families. The north wall of the house is not watertight, and allows a leakage of storm water. The eighteen families in these buildings are compelled to go to the yard for their water supply. The report recommends that the north wall of the house be made watertight.

The tumble-down tenement at Spring and Macdougal Streets, which has been described in The New-York Times, attracted much attention yesterday from persons who had passed it many times before without giving it more than a passing glance and wondering how it managed to escape the march of progress.



A Row of Trinity Tenements, On Varick Street.

Northwest Corner of Spring and Macdougal Streets.

BROMO CURES ALL KINDS OF HEADACHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 CENTS CAFFEINE

IN A BAD STATE LONG AGO.

Unfavorable Sanitary Reports on Trinity Houses in 1864.

This is not the first time the Trinity Church tenements have been under public and official investigation, nor is it the first time their unsanitary condition and their danger to the community have been pointed out.

The Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New-York made an exhaustive sanitary census of this city in 1864 and severely condemned the system of tenements established by Trinity Church. That system was the same then as it is to-day. Many years before 1864 Trinity had begun to let out its old private houses for the occupancy of more than one family.

The conversion of the private houses of Trinity into tenements was unaccompanied then, as now, by any actual change in the house itself suitable to adapt it to its new requirements. There were no more conveniences for the houses after they became tenements than had existed before they ceased to be places of private abode. It was a change in name only.

The tenement houses of the Trinity Church Corporation were considered to be old even as long ago as 1864—too old and unsanitary for safe habitation.

Under the sanitary inspection system of 1864, adopted by the Council of Hygiene and Public Health, acting under the auspices of the Citizens' Association, the entire city was divided into districts, and each district was rigidly examined by medical and sanitary experts.

The Trinity tenements nearly all stood in the Third and Fifth Sanitary Districts. The Inspector of the Third District was Dr. Hampton Harriot. The Trinity tenements were in Canal, Grand, Broome, Spring, Varick, Hudson, Dominick, Desbrosses, and Watts Streets. Out of seventy-four blocks of houses in the district, Dr. Harriot reported seventeen in a bad sanitary condition. Of the tenements he said:

Nearly all the houses remaining in this district have been altered for tenant houses or are now occupied as boarding houses or for business purposes. Large tenant houses which accommodate more than six or eight families each, are comparatively scarce, there being only about forty of such character. All others reported as tenant houses are small in size, the greater number being altered from private residences, or occupied by several families, without alteration.

I have reported 450 houses as being tenant houses; being such houses as contained three or more families. With the exceptions noted, these were formerly occupied as private residences, or by two or three families; but, with the changes of population, the greater number of them have been filled with as many families as there are rooms to accommodate them, many of the families having no other sleeping apartment than that occupied as the kitchen and living room.

In some of these houses the Croton water and waste pipes have been introduced, but in most of them the Croton water is introduced only to the courtyard, or area.

In other respects these houses remain as built long ago for private families. As a consequence ventilation is very imperfect from the doors between rooms being always closed, closets are too few in number, and filthy, and the houses become more and more dilapidated, until many of them, in the neighborhoods where business is encroaching, are in part or entirely unfit for human habitation.

The remitting fever of children has been as usual almost universal in the tenant houses of the district.

Smallpox also prevailed in the district, and there were many cases of typhus and typhoid fever.

The Sanitary Inspector of the Fifth District was Dr. E. B. Warner. He was very severe in his condemnation of the Trinity tenements. He did not mention the Trinity corporation by name, but he indicated the direction of his condemnation by locating the district. He especially referred to the district bounded by West Houston, Charlton, Varick, and Hudson Streets. Of this block he said:

A very large proportion of the dwellings belong to the class designated "tenant houses." These tenements are universally unclean and offensive with the emanations from the decomposing refuse which surround and permeate the apartments of the poor.

Of his district generally, bounded by West Houston, Spring, Broadway, and the Hudson, Dr. Warner reported:

There are many of the worst class of tenant houses in this district. The contractors and proprietors have evidently had but one object in view, viz., to obtain the largest amount of income with the least possible expenditure.

Dr. Warner recommended stringent tenement house laws. On this point he said:

So long as the authorities do not regulate the dwellings of the laboring classes by compulsory laws, binding equally the proprietors and tenants to the observance of proper internal and external domicillary arrangements, so long will the sanitary advantages which nature has lavished upon this metropolis be entirely nullified.

During the sanitary investigation of 1864 a special study was made of house water supply, and on this subject Dr. William C. Hunter reported that the only method consistent with a sanitary condition of water supply was to distribute it to the apartments of each family.

In the last century the people of the then small city of New-York dependedl upon the old Collect Pond, the "Tea Water Pump," at Chatham Street, east of Pearl, and upon various wells for their water supply. Later, the Manhattan Company distributed water through pumplogs from its well at Elm and Reade Streets. When the great fire of 1835 had aroused the city to the necessity of a copious and trustworthy water supply a vote was taken upon the question of constructing an aqueduct from the Croton River watershed, forty miles away. Upon one of the ballots cast at that polling the following lines were found:

"Water, water's all the cry,
Give us water or we die.
Manhattan will no longer do.
I'm for Croton. What are you?"

Flint's Fine Furniture.

HOLIDAY RIDDLE: If the Side Table of to-day pleases the woman of to-day, why is it not a pleasant thing to give her at present time?

In form, it is wonderfully graceful, with slender fluted legs or legs ending claw feet. Of finish, exceptionally fine. In material, the richest Oak or Mahogany. For convenience, a roomy top and from one to four drawers. In price, more or less, as you like.

BUY OF THE MAKER

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
Near Broadway.

"NEITHER A BORROWER NOR A LENDER be."—Shakespere. "Purchase my books."—"PRATT," 6th Av., 12th St.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt Street.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTION

Thirty-five Out of Six Hundred Vote —Mr. H. Putnam President.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club held its annual election in its rooms, 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night. There was not as much interest taken in the election as there has been in other years. Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, United States District Attorney Bennett, his assistant, Robert H. Roy; United States Internal Revenue Collector A. Augustus Healy, and other prominent Democrats are no longer members of the club, owing to the fact that they hold political positions or are officers in a political association.

There are about 600 members in the club, but only 35 ballots were cast for officers. The ticket elected is as follows: President—Harrington Putnam; Vice Presidents—Alexander E. Orr, Marshall S. Driggs, C. T. Christensen, Alfred J. Wolf, John G. Jenkins; Treasurer—Francis Gottsberger; Secretary—A. H. Eastmond; Corresponding Secretary—Charles A. Kelly; Governing Committee—J. J. Morrison, E. S. Brownson, Everett Greene, Sidney V. Lowell, J. P. Curtis, Stephen M. Hoye, William F. Eno, M. E. Thram, Harry J. Brierton, Otto Goepel, Daniel Moynahan, R. S. Morrison, George B. Moffat, William P. Ferguson, John W. Devoy, William M. Calder, John F. McKinney, George E. O'Hara, Cyril H. Burdett, Otto C. Wierum.

Treasurer Gottsberger reported that after all the debts of the club had been paid there was a balance in the treasury of $26.89.

The club has arranged for a series of addresses to be delivered in the Historical Hall, the first of which will be given on the second Tuesday in January, when Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, will speak on the recent elections, Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild will address the members in February on finance, while in March Henry George will lecture on "The Social Problem," and in April Congressman John De Witt Warner will talk on the present Democratic Congress.

"Jacinta's" Troubles Settled.

The difference existing between Mrs. Minnie V. McLeod, who made application for the appointment of a receiver for her comic opera, "Jacinta," recently produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Fred C. Whitney, were amicably settled yesterday before a referee, while a hearing was being held in the Supreme Court.

The opera was not a success, and Mrs. McLeod made application for an injunction restraining Mr. Whitney, who owned one-third interest in the opera, from disposing of the assets of the company. The total liabilities are placed at $7,500. Mrs. McLeod agreed to an arrangement whereby she assumes $2,500, which makes the entire amount of money she has lost in the investment, $5,000.

Had Written Her Father Farewell.

A policeman yesterday arrested a well-dressed woman wandering on Second Avenue, near Eightieth Street. She was slightly under the influence of liquor. She said she lived at 217 East Twenty-sixth Street. In a pocket was a letter addressed to James Davis, Kingston, N. Y. It read:

My Dear Father: I am tired of life and am going to die. The load that I have to carry is too heavy to bear. Farewell.
ANNIE.

An ambulance took her to the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Hartwell said that the woman had probably taken some drug and that she was evidently insane.

"JUST TOO SWEET FOR ANYTHING!"

That's what the ladies all say about RIKER'S SACHET POWDERS.

The finest and most lasting in the world. All odors, including VIOLET, HELIOTROPE, WHITE ROSE, YLANG YLANG, JOCKEY CLUB, &c. May be had, either put up in fancy boxes, loose, or mixed to order, only 25 cts. an ounce.

Also the choicest stock of COLOGNES, PERFUMERIES, and fine EXTRACTS in the city. Put up in most attractive and original styles—all at a saving of 40 cts. on every dollar—at

Riker's,
6th AV., COR. 22d ST.

IDEAL MUSICAL BOXES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We invite the inspection of these fine instruments, which play any number of tunes and produce exquisite music, with the largest stock in the world to select from.

We have also just received a complete assortment of

Swiss Wood Carvings and Musical Novelties.

JACOT & SON,
39 Union Square, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS
FOR FAMILY USE, HOTELS, STEAMSHIPS, &c.
UNDER THE WICKES PATENTS.
THE BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER CO., 860 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SEELY STARTS BACK TO NEW-YORK

Appears Calm and Collected During His Examination by the Commissioner—Heavy Bonds Required.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Samuel C. Seely left at 5 o'clock this afternoon for New-York over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Donnelly. President Crane of the National Shoe and Leather Bank and Detective Nugent of New-York accompanied the prisoner.

Seely appeared bright and cheerful, though pale, this morning, when he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Wirt on charges of embezzlement. Henry Dixon appeared for the District Attorney's office, and presented certified copies of the indictments found against Seely in New-York.

"The prisoner desires to waive examination," said the attorney.

Then Mr. Crane was sworn, and said: "I am the President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York. I have known the defendant for a number of years. He was a trusted employe of my bank. When he left the bank we found his accounts in a wretched condition. After a thorough investigation by the bank and the Government examiners, we found that he had manipulated the books so that the loss to the bank is about $350,000. He was evidently in collusion with a depositor of the bank. This he now admits."

The Commissioner fixed Seely's bond at $20,000. Judge Grosscup issued an order for the removal of Seely to New-York.

JUDSON LAWSON'S KINDERGARTEN

THIRD SESSION SOMEWHAT NOTABLE FOR ITS ABSENTEES.

Malby's Friends Say It Was Originally Started to Boom Fish for Speaker—Many Bills Discussed.

There was another conference of the Judson Lawson series of Republican Assemblymen-elect at the Republican Club last night. Unkind and prejudiced persons have taken to speaking of these conferences as Mr. Lawson's kindergarten classes on what to do in the Assembly.

At the first one of these meetings Mr. Lawson, who is generally supposed to be of anti-Platt sentiments, invited the Republican Assemblymen-elect from New-York County, and at the next he invited the Republican Assemblymen-elect from Kings and New-York Counties.

The thirty-five Republican Assemblymen-elect from south of the Westchester line were summoned to meet last night and discuss matters. As at the previous meetings, there was by no means a ready response to the call, which upon this occasion was sent out, it is understood, by Mr. Lawson and Frank D. Pavey. Those who went to the Republican Club last night were Mr. Lawson of the Twenty-third Assembly District, F. D. Pavey of the Eleventh, Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., of the Twenty-seventh, Charles Steinberg of the Sixteenth, Alfred R. Conkling of the Eighth, Seth Wilkes of the Fifteenth, W. C. Percy of the Nineteenth, Harvey T. Andrews of the Twenty-sixth, Robert Miller of the Seventeenth, Henry W. Hoops of the Seventh, Henry E. Abell and Dr. Brush of Brooklyn, Richard Higbie of Suffolk, James S. Fairbrother and Eugene F. Vacheron of Queens, Michael Conklin of Richmond, and a few others. The affair was notable for the number of absentees, although a majority of the thirty-five were present.

Mr. Lawson stated that the object of the meeting was, if possible, to secure uniformity of action among the members south of the Harlem on measures affecting the interests of the territory represented, and to discuss proposed legislation for that territory.

It was stated that no action would be taken upon the Speakership question, although it was said by some of Mr. Malby's friends that the meeting was originally called for the purpose of booming Hamilton Fish, Jr., for Speaker, and they attributed the slim attendance to that. However, they took pains to explain that many of those who did go to the meeting were friends of Mr. Malby. Mr. Hoops of the Seventh is for Mr. Fish, and he endeavored to get the views of his fellow-conferrees on the Speakership question, with what success was not made known in detail, but the Fish men were claiming last night that they could see a majority for Mr. Fish below the Harlem River. No attempt was made to get a vote on that topic, however.

The Greater New-York legislation was discussed as to its legal status, but only in an informal way. The Brooklyn men were inclined to await developments before committing themselves to a positive opinion. The reform bills were also discussed in a general way, and after the meeting, Mr. Pavey said there was a general disposition upon the part of the conferrees to act harmoniously on all bills in the interest of the localities represented.

Says She Was Poisoned for Revenge.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson, twenty-four years old, is in the woman's hospital attached to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, suffering from the effects of some acid poisoning, but the physicians have hopes of saving her life.

She told Coroner Fitzpatrick last night that she believed the poison was given to her in whisky, for revenge, by James Stewart, whom she had once robbed.

Cut His Throat After Arrest.

John Austin of 141 East Forty-second Street was arrested yesterday morning while trying to rob Harris's saloon, at Twenty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue. In the police station he cut his throat twice. He will live.

AID GOING TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Specie on the Way to Relieve the Situation — Serious Charges Against ex-Premier Whiteway.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 13.—It is now regarded as impossible for the Union Bank, which, it was announced several days ago, had closed temporarily, to resume operations. Should this be the case, however, no loss would be suffered by the depositors or note holders. The property of the shareholders will be sacrificed to assure such a results. To accomplish this, the Bank of Nova Scotia of Halifax has sent two representatives on the steamer Barcelona to render whatever assistance is possible. Large consignments of specie are also on the way here, and it is hoped that this will help to restore public confidence.

A public movement will shortly be inaugurated to devise means for procuring food for those impoverished people who are without any prospect of obtaining employment this Winter.

Newspapers here charge ex-Premier Sir William Whiteway, solicitor of the suspended Commercial Bank, with trying to transfer his share in that institution to an irresponsible relative on Saturday, and say that when the transfer was refused he drew a check for $5,500 and deposited the same in a savings bank, this being done, the papers allege, when the ex-Premier must have been aware of the Commercial Bank's condition.

The new Government will consist of Joseph Greene, Premier and Attorney General; Augustus Harvey, without portfolio; William Horwood, Colonial Secretary; Patrick Scott, Receiver General, and Jabez Thompson, Surveyor General.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—One of the officials of the Colonial Office said, in an interview this morning, that the late Government of Newfoundland had asked the Home Government for assistance to weather the financial storm. Nothing had been done in the matter, he said, and it remained to be seen whether the successors of the late Government would renew the request. Such an appeal from a self-governing colony, he said, was unprecedented. The Government would be unable to take any action in the matter without the authority of Parliament.

One of the managers of the Union Bank of London, in the course of an interview on the financial situation in Newfoundland, said this morning:

"The Union Bank of Newfoundland, of which we are the London agents, has always stood well with us, but I am amazed at the shortsightedness of its officers in not having on hand specie sufficient for any emergency. The only thing to be done, apparently, is for them to import specie."

The Morning Post will say to-morrow:

It is difficult to see how the Imperial Government would be justified in spending the taxpayers' money to support the credit of an autonomous colony. The obligations have been incurred with all the responsibility of self-government, and must be met by local taxation. If this be impossible, it will be necessary to consider the advisability of altering the present system of administration. If it were only a question of money, much might be forgiven.

The Post will then comment upon the recent political scandals as proving the political inaptitude of the colonists, and will accuse them of failing to do their duty toward Great Britain by declining to recognize undoubted French rights, and thus creating a difficulty between friendly nations. The Post adds:

The Newfoundlanders will have only themselves to blame if the Government be driven to take strong measures to end the almost intolerable situation.

LEAPED FROM THE FOURTH FLOOR

Builder John Walsh Probably Fatally Hurt in His Attempt at Suicide—His Mind Was Affected.

John Walsh, a builder, thirty-nine years old, jumped from a rear window on the fourth floor of his residence, 235 East Eighty-fifth Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He landed on a grass plot in the yard, crushed in his chest, broke several ribs, and sustained other injuries. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Voorhis.

Mr. Walsh had an attack of the grip about a year and a half ago, and has not been able to do any work since. His health has been permanently injured, and he has also been mentally weak since the attack. In the hope of regaining both Walsh went to England, and only returned about four months ago.

He came home about 4 o'clock yesterday very much under the influence of liquor, it is said. His wife induced him to lie down. Mrs. Walsh sat beside him, when suddenly, and without any warning, Walsh rushed from the bed and plunged headforemost out of a window, carrying the sash with him.

The physicians at the hospital do not think that Walsh will recover. He was placed in charge of a policeman, as he is under arrest on the charge of trying to kill himself.

A MINING COMPANY WITH A WIDE FIELD

It Is Chartered to do Business All Over the West and Southwest.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The International Metal Company, with principal office in New-York City, was incorporated to-day, with the Secretary of State, to carry on the business of mining ores and of dealing in the products of ores, not including the buying of gold or silver bullion or foreign coins. The locality of its business will be in the States of New-York, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and South Dakota, and in the Territories of New-Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, and in the States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, and other States in the Republic of Mexico.

The capital is $1,000,000, and the Directors are Nathaniel Witherell, Charles Francis Adams, Robert S. Towne, Theodore Berdell, Edward M. Shepard, and Edward Brush of New-York City, and Augustus R. Meyer of Kansas City, Mo.

Refused a License in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 13.—Attorney General Hensel has directed Insurance Commissioner Luper not to issue a license to the Lloyds Association, organized under the laws of New-York, to transact business in Pennsylvania, and directing that any person doing business for the association in this State shall be liable to prosecution.

Rescued from a Sinking Sloop.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Dec. 13.—During the gale this afternoon the sloop Rachel of South Norwalk, Conn., Capt. Scudder, was capsized while bound from Northport for Port Eaton, and was sunk off Bluff Point. The Captain and crew were taken off by a passing boat.

Indictments in the Ging Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 13.—In the Ging murder case to-day indictments were returned against Harry K. Hayward and Claus A. Blixt. The county attorney says they will not be arraigned until the crowds which surround the jail on the slightest rumor disperse.

Minnesota's Chief Justice Dying.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 13.—Chief Justice Gilfillan of the State Supreme Court is at the point of death, and the attending physicians have given up all hope of his recovery. He is not expected to live through the night.

Miss Mulfinger's Case Postponed.

The case of Christina Mulfinger, who was arrested for presenting a raised check at the Fifth Avenue Bank, was postponed yesterday until this afternoon at the request of the girl's counsel.

WAVES YOU CANNOT SEE

Neither Can You Hear Them, but You Find the Wrecks They Make Everywhere.

The gas exhaled from your lungs is much heavier than the air, and, as you know, perfectly colorless. If this gas had the least color you would see it fall to the floor, obscure the figures of the carpet, and rise along the wainscoting at a rate depending upon the number of persons in the room. By the time the waves rolled over the table you would cease to wonder why people who live in ill-ventilated houses are almost always sick, particularly in cold weather, when doors and windows are shut.

A dull headache, bad taste in the mouth, fatigue after exertion, and failing, capricious appetite are among the evidences that bad air has weakened the system. So far, no clearly-marked disease has appeared, but the body is at the mercy of the first attack, as a crippled ship is helpless in a storm.

A stimulant of irreproachable quality will set things right, as all who have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey know to their joy. They find in it a means of quickening the torpid blood, assisting digestion, allaying any nervous irritation, and so stirring the energies of the body as to turn aside the consequences of chill and sudden exposure.

Unceasing care is exercised in the selection of materials, and at every stage of manufacture. Duffy's Malt is distinguished from other whiskey by its medicinal virtues and by the purity that has suggested a comparison between it and the limpid water of a mountain spring.

Solid Silver

In the many ornate forms in which it is now manufactured makes a gift that is highly appreciated by the recipient. It is durable and beautiful.

Our new designs in Tableware of every description and the exquisitely enameled painting on Silver will well repay inspection. Our stock in all other lines is exceptionally complete, and from it the most varied tastes can be suited.

Reed & Barton,
SILVERSMITHS,
37 Union Square, N. Y.,
13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

ATLANTA WANTS LIBERTY BELL

Little Hope that the People of Philadelphia Will Allow It to Leave the Quaker City Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Mrs. T. J. Simmons, wife of Chief Justice Simmons of Georgia, called upon Mayor Stuart this afternoon and preferred a request to him that Philadelphia allow the old Liberty Bell to be taken to the coming Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta next year.

Mrs. Simmons is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Colonial Committee of the Woman's Section of the Exposition. She is exceedingly anxious to have the Liberty Bell sent to Atlanta, as she believes that the old relic is of great value in arousing the patriotism of the people. She impressed these views upon Mayor Stuart, and his Honor fully agreed with her sentiments, but he could give Mrs. Simmons but little encouragement that the bell would be seen at Atlanta. He explained to her that after the bell was brought back from the World's Fair it was inclosed in a glass case and placed in Independence Hall, and that the sentiment of the people of the city was opposed to allowing it to be taken away.

The opposition to allowing the bell to be taken away is based upon the fear of some accident happening to it in transit. Nevertheless, Mayor Stuart promised to refer Mrs. Simmons's request to City Councils, by whose consent only can the bell be loaned. Mrs. Simmons returned to Washington this afternoon, where she will remain until Saturday, when she leaves for Atlanta.

New West Virginia Coal Company.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 13.—A new coal and coke company was organized here to-day, with a capital of $1,000,000, to control the output of coal and coke in the Kanawha and New-River coal fields. The fields of operations will be in the West and Northwest, with Arthur P. Brown of Chicago as manager. The incorporators are individually rich, having made their money in the coal business.

The Girl Was to Do the Shooting.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 13.—Ida Berger, aged sixteen years, and her lover, Otto Straley, had conspired to shoot the girl's father because he objected to their marriage, but timely interference of the police prevented. The girl confessed that she was to do the shooting, as her lover was afraid. She has been sent to prison. Straley, who is twenty-one years of age, is in custody.

AT THE HOTELS.

—L. Z. Leiter of Chicago is at the Waldorf.

—Josiah Quincy of Boston is at the Victoria.

—Sir Montagu Pollock of England is at the Brevoort.

—Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Pay Director Richard C. Dean, United States Navy, is at the Savoy.

—Willard A. Cobb, member of the New-York State Board of Regents, is at the St. Denis.

—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg and Stephen O'Meara of the Boston Journal are at the Holland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:45 A. M.—687 Third Avenue; A. Myer; no damage.
5:45 A. M.—185 West Eightieth Street; A. E. Stevens, flat; damage, $500.
2:10 P. M.—42 West Sixty-sixth Street; Ellen McCarthy; damage, $95.
3:10 P. M.—80 Rutgers Slip; John Gilmore, box factory; no damage.
4:35 P. M.—45 Monroe Street; Nicholas Lorenzo; tenement; damage trifling.
5:20 P. M.—865 Ninth Avenue; Mrs. Rafferty; damage, $100.
6:30 P. M.—100 Delancey Street; Fivel Barmer; damage, $125.
8:30 P. M.—200½ West Twenty-fourth Street; Ellen Manning; damage, $50.
9 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jumel Terrace; Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle; damage, $

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS

Continued from Page 1.

for United States issues it will be a failure, as it presents no inducements to solid banks to become insurers of the circulation of mushroom institutions, and the stimulant to organize State banks not subject to United States inspection is questionable.

According to Mr. Ferris, there seems to be no good reason why existing national banks which have United States bonds on deposit with the Controller of the Currency should not be allowed to continue as they are, either until their charters expire or the deposited bonds are paid off. He favored the appointment of a number of redemption agents—one for each State. This would facilitate redemption and make the currency more elastic. Mr. Ferris also says:

Section 10, providing for the issue of notes by State banks without the provision of a sinking fund, as provided in Section 5 for national banks, makes the bill simply an inflation measure modified by the deposit of 30 per cent. in legal-tender notes, and the provision (Section 9) to cancel United States notes to the extent of 70 per cent. of new circulation issued when the Treasury has the means to do it.

W. Dodsworth of New-York was next heard by the committee. He confined his attention to the inquiry, how our bank currency system may best be placed upon a sounder basis and how equipped with more elastic and automatic adaptations for satisfying the ever-increasing and yet ever-oscillating wants of the country.

In maintaining that the State banks should be given the right of issue, Mr. Dodsworth said there was a weighty, practical reason for the recognition of this right, and added:

If the privilege of issue is withheld from this class of banks, the people are thereby deprived of the large benefits that would accrue to them from the use of their notes. Exclusion would not only be odious as establishing a monopoly of the important function, but equally a wrong and an injury to the country at large as an arbitrary restriction upon the needful supply of currency. It seems incredible that the country would ever become reconciled to an exclusion of banking rights that would curtail the issuing ability of the banks to the extent of probably over $200,000,000, and ultimately more than that sum.

The true principle to be followed in this branch of the question I would therefore submit is the same rights, upon the same terms, to both classes of incorporated banks. In determining the maximum of circulation to be permitted to each bank, the safest and most equitable method seems to be that of establishing a uniform ratio as between the permissible amount of issues and the unimpaired paid-up capital, or the paid-up capital and surplus combined. A limit equivalent to 75 per cent of the capital of the bank would be entirely safe.

Assuming the withdrawal of the bond form of guarantee against circulation, the question arises, What other form of protection of the notes should be provided? There seems but one really eligible substitute, namely, to constitute the notes a first lien upon the entire assets of the bank and also upon the liability of the stockholders to assessment up to the full amount of their capital stock. There could be no possible question about the sufficiency of such a guarantee; the doubt would rather be whether it would not be largely excessive.

As for Mr. Carlisle's 30 per cent. guarantee fund, Mr. Dodsworth said it had the very serious objection that for each million of expansion of note issues it made necessary a contraction of $300,000 in another form of currency. He also said that the suggested 5 per cent. "safety fund" seemed to lack any real occasion, except that it would provide a resource out of which the notes of a failed bank could be immediately redeemed, instead of waiting until the receiver had realized sufficient funds to liquidate the circulation. As a means for that object it seemed to merit favorable consideration. The suggestion that this fund be accumulated through moderate periodic contributions also seemed to him entirely unobjectionable.

With reference to Mr. Carlisle's proposal that "all provisions of law requiring banks to keep a reserve on account of the deposits" be repealed, Mr. Dodsworth said:

I regard the legal regulation of bank reserves against deposits only as an effete remnant of methods adapted for times when bank management was less intelligent and less conservative than in these days. The principle is venerable for its antiquity, and to minds living more in the past than in the present it may seem shocking to abandon this highly prestiged restraint; but for myself I can only conclude that the Secretary is as wise as he is courageous in urging the abolition of legal regulation of the reserves.

Mr. Dodsworth maintained that the practical importance of redemption arrangements should not be underrated. The note-clearing house or redemption agency would become the very salt and conservation of a banknote system, protecting the quality of the notes and assuring a healthy adjustment of their volume and their geographical distribution.

With the view of keeping the agency near the point of issue and thereby facilitating conversions, Mr. Dodsworth suggested that the Washington agency be discontinued, and that in its place the law should establish six redemption districts and confer upon the Controller of the Currency authority to designate some one bank situated at a point central to each district which should act as redeeming agent for all the banks in such district. Perhaps, he said, some such geographical determination of the respective districts as the following might be most equal and most convenient:

Groups of States.	Present Capital.
1. New-England States	$167,000,000
2. New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia	197,700,000
3. Southern States	71,500,000
4. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia	124,500,000
5. Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska	76,500,000
6. Pacific States and other Western States and Territories	41,000,000
Total capital	$678,200,000

Mr. Dodsworth said that each of these divisions would include an amount of bank capital sufficient to warrant its having an agency of its own. Each of the agencies should be required to redeem not only notes issued within its district, but also any presented that may have been issued in some other district, recouping itself by forwarding such notes to the agency for the district in which they were issued. Such extra-limit redemptions, however, would probably be found unimportant in volume.

During the course of questions asked Mr. Dodsworth by Mr. Johnson of Indiana. Mr. Hall of Missouri said that Mr. Johnson took up three times as much time as the other members in making inquiries, some of which were not important. Mr. Johnson resented this, and questioned Mr. Hall's veracity on the statement accompanying his objection. Personalities were flying fast and furious, when Chairman Springer managed to obtain order, and the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

After the recess Chairman Springer read a letter from A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank of New-York, ex-Controller of the Currency, submitting his views on the subject before the committee. He came to Washington to appear in person, but was recalled to New-York on business before he could do so.

Mr. Hepburn, in his letter, expresses strong opposition to the proposition to do away with the requirements that banks keep reserve. His understanding of the law does not tally with that of the Secretary. He calls attention to the provision of law that, if a bank is below its reserve, the Controller may notify it to make it good, and if the bank fails to do so for thirty days after notification he may appoint a receiver. "There is sufficient flexibility in this provision," he says, "to admit of banks using their reserve at all proper times and under all proper circumstances. That they do it in times of panic is well known, and that the Controller has never at such a juncture required them to make good their reserve is equally well known; nor would any competent officer do so."

Mr. Hepburn briefly and adversely criticises the portions of the Secretary's bill providing, under certain conditions, for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax and that forbidding the issuing of national bank notes in denominations under $10, and also the provision for a safety fund contributed by the national banks for the payment of the circulating notes of all national banks with unlimited liabilities. Referring to the provision in Section 10, that State banks may take out circulation in case they satisfy the Secretary and the Controller on certain points, Mr. Hepburn asks:

What is there to prevent a thoroughly bad bank from taking out circulation, exploiting all they can, and then, when the period is up and the time arrives when they must satisfy the Secretary and Controller, going to smash? They have utilized this tentative period in which to do all the harm they can possibly do, while, on the other hand, a thoroughly well-managed State bank may hesitate to take out circulation with a possible 10 per cent tax hanging over them. * * * The Secretary's discussion of the financial question in general I most cordially approve, and the conclusions he reaches, I believe, are wise and sound, but the details of the bill he has submitted, in my judgment, are open to serious criticism.

Mr. Rothwell of New-York testified that he regarded the Carlisle and Baltimore plans as measures of large inflation. Under these plans the banks would have an inducement to issue their own notes and keep them in circulation. To do this would push Government notes out. The outcome of the Carlisle plan would be to force Treasury and legal-tender notes back on the Treasury for redemption. This would necessitate a further bond issue. The trouble at present was due to a superabundance of paper currency. The question of ultimate redemption was a serious one, and its seriousness was increasing every day. Without permanent bimetallism he could not see how we were to redeem our notes or have prosperity in the future.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

COLGATE'S

PERFUMES

for

Holiday Presents.

BUSY WITH APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Passes a Number of Bills—Pension Bill Goes Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—When the House to-day in Committee of the Whole resumed consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill—the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) to reduce the amount of the appropriation for special pension agents from $250,000 to $125,000—Mr. Hicks (Rep., Penn.,) took the floor to advocate the amendment. He said that these special agents had been changed, under the influence of the unjust charge of fraud against the pensioners made in the President's message of 1893, from friends of applicants for pensions to antagonists. This was shown, Mr. Hicks said, by their method of examining applicants, which was often hasty and unfair.

In response to a challenge from Mr. Coombs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mr. Hicks gave an instance in Pennsylvania which he asserted bore out his statement.

The amendment was further debated by Messrs. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Coombs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Bynum, (Dem., Ind.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.,) and Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) and by a vote of 88 to 59 was defeated. The bill was then reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the appropriation for the collection of the income tax. This necessitated a vote by yeas and nays, resulting as follows: Yeas, 49; nays, 168. The bill was then passed.

Those who voted in the affirmative on Mr. Cockran's motion were Messrs. Adams, (Penn.,) Aldrich, Baker, (N. H.,) Bartlett, Bingham, Boutelle, Brownell, Brosius, Bundy, Cadmus, Campbell, Clancy, Cockran, Coffin, Coombs, Curtis, (N. Y.,) Dalzell, Daniels, Draper, Dunn, Fielder, Gardner, Gear, Geigsenhainer, Graham, Grosvenor, Grow, Harmer, Hicks, Hooker, (N. Y.,) Lefever, Loudenslager, Marvin, McDowell, Morse, Page, Reyburn, Russell, (Conn.,) Scranton, Sickles, Stephenson, Stevens, W. A. Stone, Storer, Thomas, Wadsworth, Wanger, Wever, and Woomer. Messrs. Tracey and Everett answered "present."

The bill carries a total of $2,006,595.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) in the chair, and Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) in charge of it, explained its provisions. The estimates for the year amounted to $7,357,703; the amount carried in the bill is $1,879,057.

Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to amend by increasing the appropriation for Watervliet Arsenal from $175,000 to $225,000.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Tracey, (Dem., N. Y.,) Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.,) and Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) and on a division of the committee on its passage the vote was announced as yeas, 5; nays, 98. After being read by sections, the bill was ordered to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it pass. This was done and the bill was passed.

Mr. O'Neil (Dem., Mass.,) moved that the House go again into Committee of the Whole to consider the Pension Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896. This was agreed to, and Mr. Tarsney (Dem., Mo.,) took the chair. Mr. O'Neil briefly explained the provisions of the bill, which carries a total of $141,381,750, which is $10,200,000 less than the appropriation for the current year. The amount for the payment of pensions is $140,000,000.

Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) proposed an amendment providing "that the proviso of Dec. 21, 1893, shall not be construed to apply to first payments to pensioners; but the Commissioner of Pensions shall have power to suspend payment without antecedent notice upon information that the pension has been improperly admitted."

Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.,) spoke for some time upon the report of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Committee on Appropriations, giving the number of convictions for violation of pension laws, which, he said, furnished a complete refutation of the slander against the pensioners of the United States current for the last five or six years, and a complete vindication of the honesty of the soldiers of the Union in the late war.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pickler's speech, an agreement was reached that there be four hours' general debate on the bill to-morrow.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1896, was taken up next. It carries a total of $457,676.66, which is $51,453.58 greater than the appropriation for the current year. Of this increase, $46,833 was due to the Military Academy bill of payments to the general army service at West Point, from the army and other appropriation bills.

A provision in the bill which would increase the army by the number of men detailed for duty at the Academy—215 men—was omitted on a point of order made by Mr. McMillin. (Dem., Tenn.) The bill was reported to the House and passed, and at 4:30 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

DECREASE IN PENSIONS.

Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts Looks Ahead a Few Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts, Chairman of the sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee having in charge the Pension Appropriation bill, believes that by the year 1899 the pension roll will have fallen to below $115,000,000.

"When Gen. Raum was Commissioner of Pensions," said Mr. O'Neil to-day, "he estimated that the maximum appropriation would be reached in 1894, and that it would then amount to $188,000,000. In his opinion, the appropriation would hover about that point for three years, when it would begin to fall off. Gen. Raum was right so far as the time was concerned, but not as to the amount.

"Our appropriation for the fiscal year 1894 was $165,000,000, but we spent of that amount only $141,000,000. The appropriation for 1895 was $150,000,000, of which $140,000,000 will be spent. For the fiscal year 1896 we have appropriated $140,000,000, and that amount will be needed. As a matter of fact, the regular output for appropriations at present is about $130,000,000 a year, but we estimate $10,000,000 for first payments, as they are called. What I mean by first payments is the amount which accrues to the credit of the claimant from the date of filing his application until it is allowed by the office. It not infrequently happens that these first payments cover a period of two years."

"Are we likely to have any more pension legislation at this session or the next Congress?"

"I don't look for any, but I would not be surprised if at the end of five years Congress would pass a bill pensioning all persons who have reached the age of sixty-two, and who are physically unable to earn a living—a bill similar to that pensioning the veterans of the Mexican War."

"There is a steady decrease in the list of pensioners from death each year, is there not?"

"Yes, and a very marked decrease it is. It amounts now to about 35,000 a year, and it will increase relatively with the lapse of time."

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

It Provides for a Number of Important Changes in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Committee on Military Affairs has completed the Army Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, and Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio will report it to the House to-morrow.

The bill carries an appropriation of $23,294,808, being $173,616 less than the appropriation for the current year, and $1,310,874 below the estimates.

New legislation in the bill provides for the transfer of the Fort Leavenworth military prison to the Department of Justice, and for a reduction of five Majors in the Pay Corps and five Captains in the Subsistence Department. These reductions provide that no more officers of these grades shall be appointed to these corps until the total number in them shall have been reduced to five officers in these grades.

STABBED BY THE FAVORED SUITOR

McKeon Made Fun of Harlow's Love Letters from Miss Cubbage.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 13.—Intercepted love letters were the cause of a stabbing affray in this city last night. One man is in the hospital, another is in jail, while the girl who wrote the letters is in Virginia.

Hugh McKeon, William F. Harlow, and Joseph and John Lucas were neighbors in Grove Hill, Page County, Va., and all secured situations on the Sheehan sewers being built in this city. McKeon took a house at 91 Hancock Street, and the others went to board with him.

Miss Edith Cubbage, daughter of a wealthy Virginia farmer, and living near Grove Hill, is said to be a very attractive young woman, and Harlow and Joseph Lucas were rivals for her affections. They both kept up a correspondence with Miss Cubbage after their arrival here, and each seemed to be very jealous of the other. Recently it has come out that the young woman had a decided preference for Harlow.

McKeon and the Lucas brothers commenced, a few days ago, to make fun of Harlow's love affair, and some of the remarks they made led Harlow to believe that they had obtained some of the letters written to him by Miss Cubbage. Some of the other boarders also appeared to be familiar with the contents of some of the letters, and they joined the others in making references to the missives.

When Harlow returned home last night, McKeon commenced his usual remarks about the letters. Harlow became angry, and demanded that the letters be returned to him. A fight followed the demand. The men had met on the stairway, and they fought until they reached the hall, where, it is alleged by Harlow, the Lucas brothers went to McKeon's assistance, and Harlow was getting the worst of the battle, when in self-defense he cut a deep gash in McKeon's forehead. McKeon was also cut on one wrist.

That ended the fight, and a physician was summoned to attend the wounded man. McKeon was very weak from loss of blood last night, and to-day Dr. W. G. Frey said that his condition was serious. Harlow, who is twenty-four years old, has been remanded to jail to await the result of McKeon's injuries.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Hollidaysburg, Penn., Dec. 13.—W. J. Sanford, charged with using the United States mails for unlawful purposes, was arrested to-day. Sanford pretended to represent the owners of different patents, and had victimized scores of people in this portion of the State by selling them bogus territory. He claims to be a New-York newspaper man.

Lancaster, Penn., Dec. 13.—M. L. Dollinger, a printer, of this city, pleaded guilty today to printing, selling, and disseminating obscene literature. Anthony Comstock, who caused the arrest, said Dollinger conducted the most extensive traffic of this kind in the country. Sentence was deferred.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 13.—Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court has gone to Chicago with his decision in the Debs case, to be rendered in Chicago to-morrow. The decision is fully prepared and contains 20,000 words.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—Benjamin Benham, a ship carpenter of Bridgeport, Conn., leaped from the steamship Tallahasse, bound here from New-York, while a few hours from port last night. He was on his way to Tampa, Fla.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13.—As the result of a family quarrel, Philip Crow, a bartender living in Kansas City, Kan., committed suicide to-day by sending a bullet into his head, after having fatally shot his wife.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—It is announced that Courtenay Guild, the son of Curtis Guild, Sr., has been selected as private secretary to Mayor-elect Curtis.

Pierre, S. D., Dec. 13.—The death of Gaul, one of the noted Sioux chiefs, is reported from Standing Rock Agency. He was next to Sitting Bull in rank as chief.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Fire in the building occupied by the American Oak Leather Company, at 207 and 209 Lake Street, damaged the building, the machinery, and the valuable stocks of leather to the extent of $100,000; partially insured. Fipeman Chris Nichols was injured by falling walls.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The Famous Laundry Works were completely destroyed by fire; loss, $30,000; partially insured.

Quebec, Dec. 13.—Fire damaged the foundry of Gagnon & Frères $35,000; insurance, $15,000.

"Dry= Royal"

UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE CHOICEST

Dry Sparkling Wines of France.

$21 PER DOZ. QTS.

Not a champagne, according to the French courts, though millions of gallons are bought by champagne houses and sold by them as champagne at champagne prices.

40,000 CASES SOLD YEARLY IN ENGLAND ALONE.

Will you not take advantage of buying the wine under its own name? Gentlemen worth their millions, both in Europe and America, are drinking it. Can't you afford to?

Will send you Book on Dry Royal.

JUST TRY IT!

W. A. TAYLOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 39 BROADWAY.

NOT A REPUBLICAN VICTORY

Democrats Brought the Plurality for Strong, Says Joseph Larocque—To Guard Legislation.

"I don't think that a straight Republican ticket could have been successful at the recent election," said Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, to a reporter for The New-York Times, who asked him yesterday if he thought it proper that the recent victory in this city should be called a Republican victory.

"The Republicans have never cast more than 96,000 or 98,000 votes for a candidate for Mayor," said Mr. Larocque. "Mr. Grant had more than 108,000 at the recent election. Mr. Strong's plurality was due to Democratic voters, who would not have supported a straight Republican ticket.

"I do not believe any attempt will be made by the Republican Legislature to prevent the legislation which is wanted to allow Mayor Strong to give the city such an administration as is desired by the people who elected him.

"Any attempt of the Legislature to treat this victory as a partisan one would be nothing less than a breach of good faith which would be bad for the party, because it would proclaim forever that the Republicans were not to be trusted when they made agreements with independent voters.

"The people of this city who voted against Tammany are aroused as much now as they were on election day, and they will let the Legislature hear from them in a way that cannot be resisted if there is any attempt to destroy the full force of the victory."

THE MAYOR-ELECT TAKES OATH

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT BEFORE JUSTICE BARRETT.

Mr. Strong Attended by a Party of Friends—Congratulated by the Judge—Plans for the Future.

Mayor-elect Strong made oath before Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday that he would support the Constitutions of the United States and the State of New-York, and discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability.

This formality took place at about 10:55 o'clock, a case which Justice Barrett was hearing in the Special Term being delayed while the oath was administered. Many people were in the court to witness the proceeding.

Mr. Strong had been expected at 10:30, and a party of friends was waiting for him at the Central National Bank, at that hour. This party included Gen. Anson G. McCook, Vice President Langdon of the Central National Bank, ex-Congressman John J. Adams, and George J. Vestner.

When they reached the courtroom the case under way stopped, a court officer escorted Mr. Strong to the bar, and the oath was signed. It was then read by Justice Barrett, while all present stood.

Court Officer McVeaney stood beside the Mayor-elect, holding a Bible, upon which Mr. Strong placed his hand. The oath reads thus:

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

And I do further solemnly swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, or offered, or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Strong responded, "I do."

Justice Barrett then shook hands with Mr. Strong, and, as he did so, said:

"Mr. Strong, I, as a Judge, have administered the oath to you; now, as a citizen, I want to wish you all possible success in the administration of the high office to which you have been elected, and in common with all good citizens to pledge you our support."

Mr. Strong made no reply, but presently with his party went away. A copy of the oath was filed in the Mayor's office a little later.

Mr. Strong and Mr. Hedges, his private secretary, will devote much of their time after this week to the study of the routine duties of the Mayor's office, and to the consideration of the large quantity of applications for office which Mr. Strong has on hand.

NO REPORT ON THE FELLOWS CHARGES

The Governor, However, Expects the Report Next Week.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Gov. Flower said today that he did not know when ex-Senator Linson would file with him his report on the charges against District Attorney Fellows. He has not heard anything from Mr. Linson on this subject, but expects the report will be ready some time next week, possibly.

The Governor is now considering the report of the Commissioner on the charges against District Attorney Kelly of Rensselaer County.

The Governor says that he has not received any amended requisition papers from Gov. Hogg of Texas asking for the surrender of the Standard Oil magnates.

A Eucharistic Congress Sanctioned.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 13.—In response to a petition of 80,000 Catholics, sent from here, Cardinal Gibbons has sanctioned the holding of a Eucharistic Congress at Washington University. Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky., and Archbishop Kain of St. Louis have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements. Mgr. Satolli will probably preside. The congress has been called in furtherance of the objects of the Eucharistic League as it exists in several European countries. The membership is confined to priests pledged to devote one hour each week to the adoration of the Host.

An Appeal from Capt. Howgate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the District Court of Appeals to-day counsel for Capt. Howgate, the ex-signal officer of the United States accused of forgery and embezzling over $300,000, filed a motion for an appeal against the judgment of the District Supreme Court overruling his demurrer to the indictments. The court will probably announce to-morrow whether an appeal will be granted in Howgate's case.

MR. GORMAN DODGED AGAIN

Kept Away from Meeting of Senate Rules Committee.

LEFT THE DEMOCRATS IN MINORITY

Not the Slightest Hope Now that Closure in Any Form Will Be Adopted—Hill to Make a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—No human creature except a sugar Senator would expect to deceive the public by a resort to the ostrich game. That the Senate is just that sort of bird must be admitted by everybody who has noticed how it yesterday stuck its head in the dust and encouraged itself with the belief that, having hidden an available majority for the consideration of the Sugar bill and the proposition for closure under a pretense of later action, it had not exposed itself shamefully to a repetition of the assaults that were made upon it during the second session. It makes no difference in effect whether the Senate is deterred from making important and perhaps radical changes in the rules—because it would thus rob itself of opportunities to work the stock market—or whether it hesitates to reform its obstinate rules because of its prodigious respect for a tradition. All that the public will see at once and refuse to have explained away is that the Senate is unchanged, that it is not above clumsy "fuddling" tricks, and that the majority must be subjected to still further and more severe castigation at the polls before it will learn that it must be the servant of the people instead of making the Senate merely an instrument to aid the speculator and fatten the already "bloated" sugar monopolists.

When Senator Harris yesterday tried to prevent a vote in the Senate on the Vest closure resolution by declaring that the Committee on Rules proposed to take up the subject of closure this morning and "fully and earnestly consider it," he undoubtedly meant to create the impression that the committee intended to recommend a change in the rules. Mr. Harris was "bluffing," and it is creditable to the sagacity of Mr. Vest and the other friends of closure that they refused to take any stock in his utterances. Mr. Harris knew when he made this statement that the chances for the adoption of a closure amendment by the Committee on Rules were about as good as those of a grasshopper on a turkey farm. He was simply talking for buncombe. The committee met to-day, but did nothing to bolster up the extravagant statements of the Tennessee Senator, and adjourned without reaching any decision whatever.

Mr. Gorman, who had dodged yesterday when the Sugar bill and the closure amendment were before the Senate, dodged again to-day by remaining away from the meeting of the committee, of which he is a member. Only Messrs. Blackburn, Harris, Aldrich, and Manderson were present. Mr. Gorman's absence made it impossible for the committee to take affirmative action on any political subject. The country will hardly require any stronger evidence of Mr. Gorman's devotion to "conservative" methods in the Senate than he has shown in the last few days. Not one of the many closure amendments now in the possession of the committee was discussed at the meeting, the debate being restricted to the general question whether any change in the rules should be recommended, and whether, in case it should be decided to recommend changes, the present was the proper time to take up the task.

Mr. Harris talked at length in favor of a rule that would enable the majority to force a vote upon appropriation and revenue bills, although he knew that the history of the Senate shows that such bills have seldom been delayed by filibustering methods. The Tennessee Senator repeated the statement he made yesterday in open Senate that, on purely political bills, he should not favor closure. Mr. Aldrich embarrassed Mr. Harris by asking him if he could conceive of legislation more political in its nature than Tariff or Revenue bills. Such bills, Mr. Aldrich contended, were generally constructed on the lines of party declarations, and the fact that parties did not always carry out their pledges did not change the complexion of the bills. Mr. Blackburn said that he was in favor of closure, but he did not specify the form in which the closure idea should be brought forward.

The Republicans intimated that it would be well for the committee to secure permission to sit in the next recess, so that the entire problem might be gone over and a plan fixed upon for overhauling the whole system of rules. The point was dwelt upon that while the actual rules of the Senate are few in number, there have been countless rulings which have become the unwritten law of the Senate. The question of precedents is already a serious one. The Republicans of the committee contended to-day that unless care should be exhibited in revising the rules there would be a mix-up of precedents, with the result that the Senate would be worse off than it is now. This suggestion did not seem to meet the views of the Democrats, and, as it was seen that no decision could be arrived at to-day, the committee adjourned with the understanding that there should be another meeting next Wednesday, when the question may come up again.

The hope of changing the rules in this session has practically been abandoned by those who have been most earnest in the matter. Senator Hill is preparing a speech on the impotent rules of the Senate, and he will deliver it on Monday or Tuesday provided he has no difficulty in securing the floor. The Nicaragua bill probably will have the right of way, but, as Mr. Hill has already pointed out, a Senator may discuss any question when he has the floor, and he will not hesitate to talk about the rules while ostensibly addressing himself to the subject of the canal. The friends of the Canal bill are annoyed over the action of the Senate to-day in adjourning until next Monday. A test vote was taken early in the session, and the proposition was defeated, but later in the day Mr. Blackburn and others who are not anxious to see business methods govern the body managed to carry their point.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL DEBATE.

Mr. Morgan Tries in Vain to Get a Time Fixed for Taking a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) to-day asked unanimous consent to have the vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill taken next Thursday at 3 o'clock, but objection was made by Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.) Mr. Morgan then resumed his argument in support of the bill.

In the course of his speech he appealed to the Democratic Party, as a party of progress, of strength, of power, and of great traditions, to support the bill. There was no danger, he said, to Democratic principles in doing its duty to the people of the United States.

"If," he said, "we are a people's party, if we intend to take care of the industrious laboring people of the land, if that be our mission, and we are honest in it, do not let us sit by and refuse to aid them when we find millions of them ground to death by the monopoly of transcontinental railroads, and who are sending up petitions to Congress continually in favor of action on this very broad and splendid scheme of building a canal across the isthmus."

In conclusion he said that he would leave the matter in the hands of the Senate; and, as objection had been made to fixing any time for taking the vote on the bill, he would ask the Senate to vote on it now.

Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) however, took the floor to address the Senate on the bill.

An amendment to the bill was offered by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) and its reading was called for by Mr. Morgan. The Reading Clerk glanced over it and quietly informed the presiding officer that he was unable to decipher it. Another call for its reading was made, and the presiding officer announced that it could not be read, as it was illegible. The Reading Clerk tried it again, however, but could get no further than the words: "The United States of America." Then he came to a full stop, and handed the paper, in desperation, to Mr. Gilfry, the legislative clerk. This gentleman, however, declined to make the attempt, and the Senate had to adjourn in ignorance of Mr. Call's amendment.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

ALLEGED CONFEDERATE GOLD.

Demand for Money Alleged to Have Been Taken in War Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The old question of the alleged Confederate Government gold deposits confiscated by the commanding officers of the United States Army in New-Orleans, in the time of the war, and turned in to the National Treasury, which has been agitated more or less in the courts and Congress for nearly thirty years, was again brought up in the Senate to-day by Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana.

He introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana $257,013, the amount alleged to have been exacted of that bank in 1862 by Gen. Butler, commanding the United States troops at New-Orleans at that time; $70,000 alleged to have been taken in the same manner by Gen. Banks in 1863, and $1,242,777, alleged to have been taken by Gen. Canby in 1866, with interest on each sum at 6 per cent.

PLEA FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Mr. Hunton Urges Upon the Senate the Need of Such an Institution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.,) called up the Senate bill to establish the University of the United States at Washington. The idea of a national university originated, Mr. Hunton said, in the mind of Washington before the Revolution, and its establishment had been urged by nearly all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Hayes.

The lack of a university for higher education in this country, he said, had been compelling ambitious students and professional men to resort to the great universities of France, England, Germany, and other foreign countries, from which they might return with monarchical ideas incompatible with American customs.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) also advocated the bill.

No action was taken, and the bill remains on the calendar.

CONTROLLER FITCH VISITS THE CAPITAL

His Mission Is to Discuss Income Tax and Currency Reform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Controller Fitch of New-York arrived in Washington to-night, and will remain a day or two. He said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he came chiefly on private business, but that he expected to have a conference with Secretary Carlisle and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with reference to the income tax regulations, which were made public to-night.

Mr. Fitch is also interested in the subject of the proposed reform of the currency, and will probably attend to-morrow's session of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mayor Charles F. Bishop of Buffalo is a guest of the Arlington.

EST'D WEST 14th ST. 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

TRADE MARK.

"RELIABLE"

CARPETS

RARE BARGAINS

In newly designed Carpets made from free wool. These beautiful new patterns are at our new store on West 14th St., and we have the finest stock in the city for

Our Holiday Display.

Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Moquettes, Brussels, Ingrain.

A PRETTY CARPET OR RUG A MOST VALUABLE GIFT.

EASY TERMS, IF WANTED. FURNITURE ALSO TO SUIT ALL.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

BROOKLYN STORES:

FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

NOT SURE HE IS NOT MAYOR

IF GLEASON KNEW OF MISSING BOOKS HE WOULD NOT TELL.

Long Island City Wonders Whether Grand Jurors Found the Safe of Its ex-Potentate Empty.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 13.—A big safe, owned by the city, was removed, several months ago, from the railroad office of ex-Mayor Gleason, in Front Street, and taken to the City Hall. What the safe contained has never been made public. It was thought it held public documents.

The fact that a number of city officials have been summoned before the Queens County Grand Jury to testify to the whereabouts of certain books and records belonging to the Board of Education and the Excise Board, under the Gleason administration, has created the belief that the big safe was entirely empty.

When Gleason was first elected Mayor a portion of the first floor of the City Hall was occupied by a saloon. There was not room enough in the building for the saloon and all the departments of the City Government. The saloon remained, and the chief executive was forced to go outside for an office.

Gleason established his headquarters in his railroad office and kept it there until he had entered upon his second term as Mayor of the city. By that time he had succeeded in getting the saloon out of the City Hall and converting that portion of the building into an office for the City Treasurer. Then he took the rooms vacated by that official, and for the first time in the corporate existence of the city the Mayor occupied a respectable office near the other departments.

New safes were put in the office, and when the Mayor moved he left the old safe in his railroad office.

When Gleason and the members of his government were deposed from the City Hall by the police, after holding the place for twenty-one days against Mayor Sanford, it was charged that the retiring officials, still claiming to be city officers, took away from the City Hall a number of books and papers of the Educational and Excise Boards.

A long search for the missing records followed. It was not until several months after the search was begun that ex-Mayor Gleason turned over a quantity of books and papers to the city authorities, and took a receipt for them. However, it has always been maintained that some of the records were locked up in a New-York safe-deposit vault.

Gleason said to-night that he had no knowledge of any missing records, and, even if he had, he could not see why they should be turned over to Mayor Sanford's government.

"I have never surrendered my claim to the office of Mayor," said Gleason. "It was the police who placed Mr. Sanford in possession of the office, and not the courts."

The purloining of public records is a misdemeanor, under the law, and an indictment must be found within two years of the date of the offense. As it will be two years the 1st of January since the Gleason administration went out of existence, the action of the present Grand Jury is considered significant.

THE ACT IS DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL

And New-York County Must Pay the State Tax to Care for the Insane.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—In the Circuit Court to-day Justice Landon directed a peremptory mandamus to issue that New-York County pay to the State the first tax of one-third of a mill levied under the act of 1893 for the care of the State's insane. The tax with interest amounts to $714,000. The defense of New-York County was that the law was unconstitutional in that New-York County took care of its own insane. The jury returned a verdict as directed by the Justice.

Mistook His Son for a Deer.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Frank Christian, a farmer, whose home is near St. Regis Falls, Franklin County, went hunting on Sunday, accompanied by his two sons.

The father heard a rustle in the bushes and fired, thinking a deer was approaching. The noise, however, was made by his nineteen-year-old son Joseph, and the shot entered his head, killing him instantly.

Coughs and Colds

begin their Crusade against Health with the sudden changes of weather in the Fall. Their constant attacks undermine even the strongest systems. By Spring, Pneumonia and Consumption are *ready to do their worst.*

Almost every person needs more nourishment during cold weather than ordinary food supplies. To cure a Cough or Cold with a specific which merely relieves the local affection is doing nothing to prevent more Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat and other Throat and Lung Complaints, whenever the system is exposed to their attacks.

Scott's Emulsion

surpasses all other remedies for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs and Consumption, for the simple reason that it not only cures but it also fortifies the system against the *causes* of these complaints. Scott's Emulsion creates solid flesh, enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, and gives strength that is *lasting.*

Trade Mark.

Babies and Children

find more real *nourishment* in Scott's Emulsion than in any other form of food. It gives them flesh, restores a healthy color to their cheeks and overcomes the incessant wasting so common to all children's dise

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates---Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	75
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	50	....
Any one day(except Sunday)	1.50	75	40	....
Weekly edition	1.00	50	30	....

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Postal Note, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Lectures	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Notices	14
Boarders Wanted	7	Marriages	5
Business Notices	5	Meetings and Elections	7
City Houses To Let	15	New Publications	5
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Patents	7
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Pianos	7
Court Assignments	14	Proposals	7
Dancing	7	Public Notices	15
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	15
Dividends	13	Situations Wanted	10
Financial	13	Special Notices	5
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Help Wanted	7	Teachers	7
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Instruction	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Hamlet.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—McKenna's Flirtation.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Brother John.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Maria Stuart.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Lohengrin.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis.
833 4TH AV—9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

READER'S INDEX.

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	2	7
Business Troubles	11	7
Commercial	11	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	2	7
Marine Intelligence	10	4
New State Corporations	11	7
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	15	1
Real Estate	15	4
Telegraphic Brevities	3	3
Theatrical Gossip	8	4
The Courts	14	1
The United Service	10	3
Washington Weather Forecast	10	4

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Currency Reform Plans.
Thirty or More Lawyers His Victims.
Collision on the Brooklyn Elevated.
Lesson of the Yalu Battle.

Page 2
Health Reports on Trinity Tenements.
Judson Lawson's Kindergarten.

Page 3
Senate Committee on Rules Meets.
Long Island City's Missing Books.
Mayor-Elect Strong Takes Oath.

Page 5
Homage to Sir John Thompson.
Merchants Entertain the Mayor-elect.
Fire in the Jumel Mansion.

Page 6
Decision as to North River Bridge.

Page 7
Brooklyn Bowlers Win.

Page 8
University Settlement Society's Work.

Page 9
Creeden and the Lexow Committee.
Westervelt on Trial.
To Ship $2,500,000 in Gold To-morrow.

Page 10
New Manhattan Athletic Club.
Competitor for the Standard Oil.

Page 11
Lower Grain Markets.
Offers for Five New Piers.

Page 12
Stock Speculation More Active.
Cashier McKean Is Missing.

Page 13
The Income Tax Regulations.
Medal for Augustin Daly.
Mr. Olmsted's Letter of Declination.
Cruiser Minneapolis in Commission.
Tried to Smother a Fellow-Prisoner.

Page 14
A Wife Accused of Crime.
News of the Courts.

Page 15
News of the Railroads.
In the Real Estate Field.
Tried to Steal a Ram's Head.

Page 16
The Tenement Problem.
Racing North and South.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	24	44	3:30 P. M.	26	43
6 A. M.	19	42	6 P. M.	23	42
9 A. M.	18	43	9 P. M.	13	42
12 M.	26	44	12 P. M.	17	40

Average temperature yesterday.....42½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....25⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....37½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, West Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS FOR THE SUGAR TRUST.

What will our Republican friends say now about the attitude of their party in the Senate toward the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on sugar from Germany and the Trust's protective differential of ⅛ of a cent on sugar that has been refined.

We have repeatedly directed attention to the fact, which is admitted by prominent Republican journals, that the Republicans of the Senate, under the leadership of Mr. Aldrich, were in alliance with Mr. Gorman and his group of Sugar Trust Democrats at the last session, and that the alliance has continued to exist since the beginning of the present session, the purpose of it being to prevent, in the interest of the Sugar Trust, the removal of these two duties.

The repeal of the discriminating duty and the Trust's differential was the question upon which a vote was taken on Wednesday. The motion was to take up for discussion and action the pending bill, which repeals these duties, but leaves untouched the fundamental ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on all sugars, this duty of 40 per cent. being the one which produces revenue.

The plans of the combination of Republicans and Sugar Trust Democrats had been perfected on the preceding day and on the floor of the Senate. After Mr. Gorman had sought unsuccessfully to dissuade Mr. Gray and a majority on his side of the chamber from their purpose, he went over to the Republican side, and there, in consultation with Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Allison, and other Republican leaders in the alliance, arranged the scheme of defense.

The motion was Mr. Gray's that the Senate should take up and consider the Sugar bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance. Here is the vote:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Bate.	Jarvis.
Berry.	McLaurin.
Blackburn.	McPherson.
Caffery.	Mills.
Cockrell.	Palmer.
Coke.	Pasco.
Faulkner.	Pugh.
George.	Vest.
Gray.	Vilas.
Harris.	Voorhees.
Hill.	Walsh—23.
Hunton.	

NEGATIVE.

Aldrich.	Lodge.
Allen.	McMillan.
Allison.	Manderson.
Blanchard.	Martin.
Cullom.	Mitchell, (Oregon.)
Dolph.	Morrill.
Dubois.	Peffer.
Frye.	Perkins.
Gallinger.	Platt.
Hansbrough.	Power.
Hawley.	Quay.
Higgins.	Roach.
Hoar.	Teller—27.
Kyle.	

Every Republican present either voted against taking up the bill or was paired against the motion.

Those who are recorded as against the motion are 21 Republicans, 3 Democrats, (Blanchard, Martin, and Roach,) and 3 Populists.

Those who are recorded in favor of the motion are 23 Democrats.

The Republicans, or even only a few of them, by voting against the Trust with these 23 Democrats, could have caused the bill to be taken up and could have passed it. They refused to use their power in this way because they were in alliance with Gorman for the benefit of the Trust.

Hereafter, when it shall appear that our export trade with Germany in provisions, grain, and other products has suffered great injury by reason of German retaliation provoked by the exaction of the discriminating duty, the people will be told by Republican journals and Republican politicians that Democratic regard for the interests of the Sugar Trust has been the cause of this injury. The truth is, however, that now, after the retaliatory policy of Germany has been disclosed and the President has urged Congress to repeal this duty, the Republican Party has said by its votes in the Senate that the duty must be retained. By the same votes the Republican Party has said that the Trust's differential, which is worth from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 per annum to that organization, must stand. The official record has been made, and it is plain enough.

TRINITY'S TENEMENTS.

A correspondent who labors under certain erroneous impressions writes to us the following letter:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Is your editorial article of to-day your last word on Trinity, after these long years of shameful neglect of duty? It is easy to castigate wicked Tammany, but how about rich and fashionable Trinity? L.

There can be no "last word" about an abuse of this magnitude until it is remedied.

The riches and fashionableness of Trinity do not protect it against an exposure of the horrors of its ill-managed tenement system. They make it all the more vulnerable. They make it all the more the duty of a newspaper to call attention to the shortcomings of this favored corporation. See Luke xii., 48.

Filthy tenements endanger the public health and corrupt the public morals. Their condition is a matter not only of public interest, but it involves the rights of the public. If the owner of a foul and tumble-down tenement will not clean it and put it in repair, the law will compel him to do so. The Board of Health's Inspectors have visited and reported on some of Trinity's tenements. Their reports sustain the reports of The Times. If the Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity fail to put its houses in order, they will presently find themselves under legal compulsion to take up the work.

The Trinity Wardens and Vestrymen will not successfully defy a public sentiment fully enlightened by scientific sanitation and aroused by University Settlement work and the Tenement House Commission. We have no idea that they intend to defy it. They have been startled in their quiet, peaceful administration of the corporation's affairs by this sudden light and noise. They were at first a little indignant and resentful. Col. Cruger protested too much. But there is only one possible course for them, and they will presently see and adopt it.

THE NEXT MAYOR AND CITY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Strong, who has already taken the oath of office as Mayor of the city for a term of three years beginning with the 1st of January, recognizes the fact that his election was not a party victory, and there is not the least reason for doubting that he will adhere firmly to the pledges which he gave before the election. No doubt he appreciates the importance of such legislation as is necessary to give practical value to those pledges and to enable him to carry out the policy to which he has already given his hearty adhesion. Few people yet realize the influence which the new Mayor may exercise upon legislation affecting this city, under the revised Constitution of the State.

After the 1st of January there will be three classes of cities in this State, and New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo will constitute the first class. Laws relating to all the cities of one or more classes will be "general city laws," and those relating to a single city or to less than all the cities of a class will be "special city laws." No special city law, and therefore no law relating to this city alone, can be passed except in conformity with certain new requirements of the Constitution.

After any bill for a special city law has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated must "immediately transmit a certified copy" of it to the Mayor of the city to which it relates, and within fifteen days thereafter the Mayor will be required to return it with a certificate, "stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same." The Legislature must also "provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates before action thereon." If any such bill is not accepted "it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and shall then be subject, as are other bills, to the action of the Governor."

This will not absolutely prevent a partisan majority in the Legislature from forcing obnoxious legislation upon the city, but it will give public sentiment in the city an opportunity for full and forcible expression, and will enable the Mayor, especially a Mayor not politically opposed to the majority in the Legislature, to exercise a very great influence in shaping legislation affecting the city. It is not likely that any measure of importance relating to this city will be passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor this Winter of which Mr. Strong, backed by the public sentiment of the city, does not approve. And it is altogether probable that such measures as are deemed necessary for the improvement of the municipal administration, which have the approval of the new Mayor, supported by a strong public demand, will be accorded to the city.

This makes it specially important that Mr. Strong should maintain his attitude in behalf of a non-partisan management of city affairs and its freedom from the control of party organizations, and that he should be fully and heartily sustained in that attitude, as we have no doubt he will be. He will certainly have all the "reform elements" to rely upon, including the Chamber of Commerce, as well as the organizations specially devoted to municipal improvement. The intelligent voters of both parties will be with him, and we refuse to believe, without more evidence than yet appears, that the Republican organization as such is going to prove false to the positive assurances upon which Mr. Strong's nomination and election were accomplished. If the demand of public sentiment in the city is unmistakable, and if it is supported by the Mayor and all the forces which he represents, it is not likely that it will be disregarded by the Legislature in a matter that concerns the well being of the city alone and does not directly affect the interests of the rest of the State. Even from a party point of view it would be very poor politics to fail to satisfy such a demand.

REFORM STILL FURTHER ADVANCED.

The latest extension of the civil service rules by President Cleveland is, in some respects, the most important that has yet been made. He has now brought under the merit system and away from partisan interference or influence the storekeepers, gaugers, and the clerks in internal revenue offices. The number of employés thus embraced is not far from 2,000. They are scattered over the whole Union. They belong to a department of the service which, for one reason and another, has seemed to be a stronghold of the spoils politicians from which it has been impracticable to dislodge them. These offices are, moreover, of a class particularly prized by political workers. They require no considerable degree of intelligence or skill, for the most part, and their duties, though to some extent responsible, are not generally of such a nature that neglect or mistakes must involve conspicuous scandal. The places, especially in the South and Southwest, as well as in the larger cities, have been largely used for the ordinary ends of partisan managers. It would be an exaggeration to say that they have entirely been filled by "heelers" or "workers," for in the worst state of the spoils system there have always been a certain number of faithful and competent men appointed and kept in office. A certain number, also, of the political employés have always been very good men. But the absence of all impartial tests has necessarily led to many abuses.

As we have heretofore pointed out, these substantial and steadily progressive extensions of business methods to public business are remarkable because they evidently are a part of a carefully matured and deliberately adopted plan of the President to bring about a radical change in the essential principle of the service. They are made not in the last year, but before the close of the second year of his term. No one can doubt that they are meant to be permanent, and no one who has watched with any care the course of the reform will doubt that they will be permanent. Not only have no steps backward been made since the reform law was passed, but these particular advances are made while the present Administration and the admirable Civil Service Commission have still more than two years in which to confirm and establish them. In these circumstances the resistance to proper legislation in the interest of reform may be expected gradually to become weaker, and by the Spring of 1897 we may see the whole service, including the fourth-class Post Offices, taken out of politics and managed substantially for the public good alone. That would be an achievement of which even Mr. Cleveland, with his previous honorable record, might be proud.

MR. OLMSTED AND THE PARK BOARD.

Mr. Olmsted has read the Park Board a lecture which is all the more edifying and all the more severe because of its tone of mild and temperate exposition. He declined, in the first place, to advise the board upon the landscape treatment of the speedway except in conjunction with the board's regular professional adviser. He now declines to advise them upon any terms, upon the ground that they do not know the A B C of their official business, that they are working on entirely mistaken views of their own function and of his, and that he can neither do good nor get credit by helping them to carry out their ridiculous scheme. A park, he reminds them, is not primarily an engineering work, and should be laid out, in the first instance, not by an engineer, but by a park maker or landscape architect. If it be maintained that the speedway is an exception to the rule and is primarily an engineering work, then he asks what have they to do with it, and why was it put in charge of the Department of Parks rather than of the Department of Public Works, which has charge of the municipal engineering? He tells them anew what everybody who knew anything about the matter has been telling them all along, that a parkway along a river shore is a thing to be designed by a landscape architect if it is to be good for anything, and that a landscape architect is not to be invoked merely "to devise pretty trimmings to be applied to the surface of engineering constructions."

This explanation by a master makes poor Mr. Clausen, with his talk about employing landscape gardeners "at the proper time," appear rather more ridiculous than he did before. It is, we repeat, the more effective because the teacher shows himself not only tranquil, but really kind and patient in the careful explanation he vouchsafes to refractory pupils in the primary class. But why should refractory pupils who do not know and will not learn the rudiments of park making be Park Commissioners? Mr. Olmsted is too polite to ask that question, but it is a question that everybody else is asking about the laughable Mr. Clausen and the deplorable Mr. Tappen. It is a question for the early consideration of the Legislature and of Mayor Strong.

POLICE BRUTALITY.

So much time has been taken up by the Lexow committee in showing up the corruption of the police force that its brutality has received something less than justice. Indeed, the brutality of the police is that one of its vices that is more obvious than its corruption and equally fatal to its efficiency. No New-Yorker of even ten years' standing needs to be told that in this respect, as indeed in every other, the force has greatly degenerated within that period. Then one could be sure of getting a civil and respectful answer from a policeman. Now that depends entirely upon the policeman. If he happens to be ill-natured or out of temper he behaves insultingly, in a serene confidence of impunity. That is to say, he did so until the Lexow committee began its investigation. This has worked a temporary improvement in the manners of the force. But even as things are now, one of the disagreeable things that Dr. Conan Doyle noted in New-York was the roughness and incivility of the policemen, and he declared they would not be tolerated in England.

The testimony yesterday brought to light two cases of monstrous brutality. In one a policeman interfered in a dispute between a fishmonger and his customer and knocked out three of the customer's teeth. It appeared that the man so maltreated had made no complaint to the Police Commissioners or to a police magistrate. In the other case a citizen had been grievously assaulted by a saloon keeper. As the assailant was not a policeman, the victim had some hopes of getting redress. He applied successively to a Police Justice, who would not issue a warrant, but who did give him a summons to be served by himself, and to Inspector Williams, who may not be more corrupt than many other police officers, but who is quite the most notorious bully in the entire force. Williams treated him with his usual brutality, although the investigation was in full operation at the time, and refused to help the man to any redress.

If we ask why the force has become so brutalized and so impudent that a policeman can knock out the teeth of a casual citizen and an Inspector of Police add insult to the injuries of a citizen who has been outrageously assaulted, the answer is found in another part of yesterday's testimony. It is because brutal policemen have no fear of consequences. They are afraid neither of their official superiors nor of the police magistrates who ought to protect the public against them, but who in fact are in the same gang with themselves, a gang which includes a great number of professional and amateur perjurers. If a citizen who has been assaulted by a policeman makes complaint of the policeman, his assailant will get other policemen or confederates of policemen to swear to the most injurious calumnies about the complainant. These perjurers will impute to the man any crime that will discredit his story, and the least injurious story they will swear to about him is that he was drunk and disorderly and resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. Senator Lexow yesterday expressed a mild wonder that the people of New-York endured such a state of things. Indeed, it appears that we must be rather a set of sneaks to stand it. If the punishment of police criminals and the reorganization of the police are long delayed, it may become the right and duty of good citizens to carry arms to protect themselves and other good citizens against the outrages of the public enemies in police uniforms.

The Secretary of War has made his decision in regard to the plans for a North River bridge. He states it as follows in a letter to the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Companies:

"In view, therefore, of these facts and findings, [the reports of the expert commission and of the Board of Army Engineers,] and of the very serious objections to a pier in the harbor, with its attendant delay and constant menace to navigation, I am constrained to require that the bridge to be built by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Companies across the Hudson River shall have a single span between the pier lines of the harbor of New-York.

"While I do not undertake to say that the objection of an obstruction in the harbor is sufficiently grave to prohibit the construction of a pier bridge, were a suspension bridge impracticable, it is a matter for public congratulation that a scientific investigation of the subject by skilled and experienced engineers determines that both the traffic on the river as well as that over it can be accommodated without interference, and the rights of all protected, with only such an increase of expense, if any, as is clearly demanded by the conceded advantages to follow."

As we have had occasion to point out, the essential element of "practicability" is financial. The Secretary is constrained to reject the plan which involved the least expense. Whether one more costly can be carried out is a question for capitalists.

As we have said, the deplorable financial condition of Newfoundland is due in great measure to the extraordinary political contest which has been going on for more than a year and to the recent restoration to power of the discredited and disreputable Whiteway party after a majority of its representatives in the Legislative Assembly had been unseated and disqualified for public office by the highest courts of the colony, upon charges of bribery and corruption. It appears that the Goodridge Government has resigned, after making several propositions to the Whiteway party, embodying plans for united and patriotic labor in behalf of the colony's best interests. All these propositions were rejected with more or less discourtesy, and therefore the Goodridge Ministers went out of office. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, has called a session of the Legislative Assembly, and, as the followers of Whiteway will now hold a majority, a Whiteway Government will be formed. But this group of Ministers will be of rather poor quality, because the leaders of the party, with Sir William Whiteway himself, were disqualified by the courts at the conclusion of the bribery trials.

The official returns of the vote on the consolidation, or Greater New-York, question show a total of 320,220 in the eight communities concerned, of which 9,863 votes were "defective." It is not quite clear how, with official ballots "for" and "against," one or the other of which had to be cast just as it was, there should come to be so many defective votes. In this city the vote on this proposition was a trifle less than two-thirds as great as that cast for candidates for public office, and the exact majority in its favor is 36,984. In Kings County the entire vote was a little more than three-fourths as great as that cast for candidates, and was so evenly divided that the affirmative majority is only 255. Queens County was favorable by not far from two to one, and Richmond by approximately four to one. The only decidedly adverse vote is that of Mount Vernon, which was not included in the commission's scheme and was allowed to vote on the question at the request of some of her own citizens. The town of Westchester voted against consolidation by a majority of one, which would doubtless be "overcome" if it were to vote again. East Chester and Pelham are favorable by about three to two.

—George Washington, as a great figure in American history, is another indorsement of the axiom that "figures won't lie."—Richmond Dispatch.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB EXHIBITION

A small and exceedingly varied collection of paintings by native and foreign artists is shown at the present monthly exhibition of the Union League Club, which opened last night. The catalogue contains sixty-nine numbers, including many well-known names, and the dealers have contributed a goodly number of canvases familiar more or less to habitués of their galleries.

Two pictures by the late George Innis, with an interval of forty-five years between their painting, present an interesting opportunity for comparison, and form an object lesson worthy the serious study of the young student. Mr. Innis arrived at his high position by no short cut, nor was his success the result of any happy accident. His wonderful force and his breadth of brush work was the natural outcome of years of conscientious, hard, laborious study and research, and no small fact in nature was so minute that he could overlook it. He painted trees and foreground in these early days with a finish and a patience quite remarkable, and when he had finally obtained a full and complete knowledge of and an intimate acquaintance with the anatomy of his forms, the disposition and shape of his foliage—in short, when the foundation was firmly built—then, and only then, did he break away and generalize in his masterly manner. "A Rocky Dell" (66) is an excellent example of this early period. It was painted in 1849, and is still fresh and full of life and atmosphere. A great tree to the left throws shadows, rich in color, while the distance is tender and full of sentiment. There is great detail everywhere. It would seem that almost every leaf is painted, yet the result is reposeful and harmonious.

In No. 67, "After a Summer Shower," the contrast is very marked. Everywhere is vigor, strength, and much force. One feels the forms without seeing them, and by suggestion only is everything indicated. The rainbow spans the sky, the grass has the freshness that comes after showers, and one fairly smells the odor of the fields. It is at once successful and shows the handiwork of the master.

Mr. Chase's small contribution (38) is particularly bright and sunny, and his figure graceful and pleasing. The touch of red is happy, and makes an attractive note. Mr. Clinedinst's sketch of a "Water Colorist," (39,) shown before, is strong and well drawn, and painted with a due appreciation of value. In "A Landscape" (42) Mr. Dewey seems to have been less successful in this respect. His earth lacks solidity, nor is there that contrast between sky and ground that would seem necessary, and a tendency to sweet color characterizes the picture. Mr. Rice, departing from his usual portrait work, has sent a large landscape (57) that shows considerable feeling, and is painted broadly and effectively, but it is not particularly interesting in composition, seems a trifle empty, and scarcely justifies its size.

The landscape (69) by Mr. Davis, we take it, is not a recent example, and is scarcely up to his usual level. Of Mr. Van Boskerck's two landscapes, the smaller one is, perhaps, the most attractive. The artist has seldom painted a more successful sky effect, while the rest of the picture holds well together, and takes one back to Summer days and dolce far niente by stream and in woodland.

There are other landscapes by Bolton Jones, McDowell, McCord, and Murphy, and two sketches by Oliver Herford, of which "The Brook" (46) is the better, and which reveals unexpected charm of color, the more particularly coming from a man identified with black and white work.

Mr. Francis C. Jones has a picture of a little girl at a table (41) worthy of much commendation and an agreeable departure from the over-elaboration of his Academy exhibits. He has painted it in a larger way, with more simplicity, and it holds together accordingly. Attractive is a "Gondola Girl," by Thomas Shields Clarke, a new-comer, by the way; and very clever is Mr. Bacher's "Newsboy," (27,) inclined to be somewhat spotty and a little colorless, though not wanting for plenty of pigment.

Mr. Hassam's "Union Square in Spring" (48) is clever to a degree and does not lack for light and color. Mr. Chapman shows much feeling and tenderness in his little "Late Afternoon" landscape. The marine that Mr. Chapman sends is an interesting historical representation of the sea fight between the Constitution and the Guerriere. It is painted with considerable dash and with clever nautical observation. Mr. Wittemore is unusually successful with "The Zither Player," and shows a decided step forward in his art. "Christ and the Fishermen," (24,) by Mr. Dumond, is suspiciously suggestive of a Prix de Rome concours, both in subject and treatment. Indeed, at least one of his models is a familiar figure in the picture of the successful competitors for that prize. The subject is drawn with academic correctness, but the canvas lacks unction. Mr. Douglas Volk, whose absence from recent exhibitions is to be regretted, sends one picture, "Flower of the Colony," (59,) in which he shows us an attractive maiden in a decorative scheme of color, with a thoughtful, wistful face that is fair to look upon and lingers in one's memory. We can do no better than to close this reference to the Americans in the collection by a word of commendation for Mr. Maynard's delightful "Bacchante," (68,) an extremely good example of his latest work.

The foreign painters represented here come from many countries and present as many differing characteristics. Naturally, the Frenchmen predominate, and among the more modern of these, Benjamin Constant must claim our attention, with a charming portrait sketch of M. Maurel as "Iago," (62,) in which the likeness of the famous tenor is admirably seized and painted in Mr. Constant's well-known manner, in rich, sensuous color. There is a "Reverie," (54,) by Jacquet, in which a lovely and well-bred-looking young woman sits, with open book, her head resting on her hand, in deep meditation. We suspect it is a portrait picture. The face is full of dignity and thought, and is painted with much breadth, a quality not too frequent with this artist, and the whole picture is kept subservient to the head. If there be any cause for regret it is the low key to which the painter has seen fit to adhere.

From Gérôme there is "The Stick Dance," (19,) another convincing proof of the marvelous powers of composition of this able master, and some "Haymakers," by L. Lhermitte, that are not quite in his latest style, being less impressionistic and more smoothly painted than usual. Cazin, in his "Bridge," (28,) a large and important canvas, shows his wondrous qualities of color and sentiment. The lines of composition are well chosen, there is delicacy and charm everywhere, while the handling is free and broad. Altogether, the picture is very satisfying. A most interesting little Millet, (15,) subtle in drawing and rich in color, and an excellent Bouvin, that will well repay careful study, are among the most interesting things here, and there is a canvas full of "Studies of Scotch Sheep," by Rosa Bonheur that is much more attractive than her other and more finished pictures.

A large painting, by Josef Israels, "Comforting the Aged," is perhaps the most important among the figure pictures, and is as satisfying and reposeful as are most of this master's works. A child sits reading to an old person. Quiet harmony of tone and concentration of effect combine with satisfactory technique to give qualities of largeness and dignity to the composition. There is a small Dupré, a rather unsatisfactory Delacroix, and pictures by Troyon and Diaz not at all important; a most clever Villegas, in his very best manner, a Passini, and a Kammerer.

A large picture by Albert Lynch, in which the charming qualities of his smaller work are not so apparent, makes one regret the departure. There is a "Street in Algiers,"

"JUGEND" IS A STRONG PLAY

It Is Not a Pleasant One, However, Nor a Success.

Having been labeled "dangerous," it is only natural that Max Halbe's play, "Jugend," should have attracted an enormous number of people to the Irving Place Theatre last evening, and that they should have followed the development of its story with the closest attention. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the Young Person, having been gravely advised that this particular "love drama" was not intended for her—of course, all Young Persons are feminine—with great unanimity heeded the advice, and remained docilely at home. Anyhow, it is worth recording that she did so. Though every seat in the house, up stairs, down stairs, and in the boxes, had an occupant, somewhat close inspection failed to reveal more than half a dozen women among them to whom a stranger, if occasion had arisen, would not have applied the title "Frau" rather than its diminutive. It would be neither courteous nor true to say that plenitude of years, in even a majority of instances, gave this impression. Just what did might be difficult to define—as difficult, perhaps, as is the task of writing veraciously about this most peculiar play whose name is "Youth," and whose lesson, if it has any, is that young men and maidens need careful watching.

Obviously this is not a novel result of observation applied to humanity, nor, indeed, does Herr Halbe attempt to imply that it is. Novelty is not his object. To put on the stage an episode of every day life, so accurate and so familiar in all its phases that none who may see it can fail to recognize a matter of every day occurrence—that was manifestly the author's intention.

It must be confessed that he has done exactly what he set out to do—which is one form of success; incidentally he has proved that he knows how to make a play almost perfect, as to construction and mechanism—which is success of another kind; last night his work was in the hands of actors competent to bring out all its many merits and to develop all its undoubted strength—which gives success of a third sort, and yet the effect of them all put together was not success for playwright or play or players.

The reason was that the story, though true, did not need telling, and was not pleasant to hear or instructive, elevating, or even moving while its narration went on. Nobody who listened to it had any reason to be shocked or even to be startled; that might as well be stated at once, but for all that it was just as well that the assumedly timider portion of the public remained by the fireside—or steam radiator, as the case might have been. The love-making that went on beyond the footlights was of a quality altogether too vehement and its results too tragically commonplace to be an edifying subject for their contemplation.

This, in brief, is the episode. In the house of an old priest lived his niece, her imbecile half brother, and a young priest. The girl is sixteen years old, a laughing child, except when she thinks of her mother, about whom nobody will tell her much, or of her father, about whom nobody will tell her anything. Dimly she feels that a shameful story is with cruel consideration concealed from her. Her life on the whole is happy, however, for her uncle is kindness itself, and the young chaplain not too tiresome. A young student, her cousin, comes to spend his vacation with them. "Kiss him!" says the jolly priest, and little Aennchen does it timidly. Soon there are other kisses, not timid, and embraces extremely close. The half-witted brother watches all this with a dim, animal jealousy and protests incoherently; the young priest watches it with a jealousy that is not dim at all and thunders disapproval. The vacation comes to an end. Hans must go back to the university. Aennchen weeps, entreats that he will remain only a little longer—a week, a day. There are more of the vehement kisses—not at all of the symbolical kind, theatre kisses, but very real indeed—and Hans does not go.

The idiot does more watching; he sees much and betrays all. The young priest tells the Elder, and after a heartbreaking appeal for her uncle's forgiveness and a weak, useless offer of impossible reparation by the lover, the idiot aims a gun through a window, fires at Hans, and kills—Aennchen, who leaps forward to save him, and does it.

It would be impossible, or nearly so, to overpraise either the delicacy or the power with which Anna Braga played the part of Aennchen. She shrank from none of its realism, expressed every shade of the character, and won whatever sympathy or admiration a woman in such circumstances could excite. Her pathos was sincere, her agony seemed real, and her playfulness in the opening scene delightfully expressed; and yet one could not help pitying her for having such a rôle to play, and hesitated to applaud. Mathieu Pfiel gave the old priest admirable portrayal. Rudolph Senius was a persuasive lover, and Arthur Eggeling, as the chaplain, sufficiently repellent, while Julius Strobl played the idiot brother with marvelous and equally painful accuracy.

After it was all over, one could only wish skill so great and talents so indubitable had been used for the illustration of worthier material.

Pfarrer Hoppe	Mathieu Pfeil
Aennchen	Anna Braga
Amandus	Julius Strobl
Kaplan Gregor von Schigorski	Arthur Eggeling
Hans Hartwig	Rudolf Senius
Maruschka	Poldi Pietsch

Shaw—Hurd.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 13.—This evening at 6 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Miss Amy Hurd, daughter of John Hurd, the lumberman of the Adirondacks, formerly of this city, was married to Cuyler Shaw of Albany, N. Y., by the Rev. H. A. Davenport. The church was filled with fashionable people. There were no bridesmaids, maid of honor, or best man. The ushers were Mr. Miller of New-York, F. W. Keeler of Yale, Herbert Knapp and Will E. Terry of this city. A reception was held at the residence of Mrs. S. C. Trubee, an aunt of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw left to-night for a bridal trip through the South.

Nineteenth Century Club Meeting.

The Nineteenth Century Club held a meeting last night at Sherry's. E. L. Godkin, editor of The Evening Post, made an address on "How We May Best Utilize the Civic Opportunity that We Have Won." A discussion followed.

Among those present were President Walter H. Page, Anson Phelps Stokes, Frederic R. Coudert, Edmund Wetmore, Dorman B. Eaton, Dwight H. Olmstead, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. H. J. Hayden, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Horace Porter, and Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court.

DOMINION'S LATE PREMIER

England's Expressions of Reverence for Sir John Thompson.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES AT WINDSOR

By the Queen's Command the Procession to the Railway Station Was of a Semi-State Character.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Father Longinoto, vicar of St. Edward's Church, in Windsor, performed last evening a service for the dead over the body of Sir John Thompson. Sir Charles Tupper, the master of the Queen's household, and most of the members of the household were present.

The funeral cortège left Windsor Castle to-day at 12:30 o'clock. The procession passed through the Henry VIII. gate, where the guard, which had been turned out, presented arms. Sir Charles Tupper occupied the carriage next to the hearse. Following in carriages were Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary; Lord Pelham-Clinton, groom in waiting; Dr. Reid, one of the Queen's physicians in ordinary, and all of the members of her Majesty's household who could possibly be spared from the castle. The Queen herself went to the Clarence Tower and with her own hands placed a wreath upon the coffin.

After the body shall have been embalmed it will lie in St. James's Church, where a funeral service will be held, probably to-morrow. By the Queen's command the procession from Windsor Castle to the railway station was of a semi-State character. The lid of the coffin, the feathers of which were placed upon it board a yard square and covered with black cloth, was carried in front of the hearse.

In an interview with a representative of the United Press to-day Lord Chief Justice Russell said:

I saw Sir John Thompson as recently as Dec. 9. He spoke of his health as being somewhat impaired, but said that his doctor had advised complete rest, which would insure his entire recovery. It is evident that Sir John himself had confidence in the doctor's advice and its ultimate benefit. He had intended to dine with me on Dec. 17, when he was to meet Baron de Courcel.

I first met Sir John Thompson during the sitting of the Bering Sea Commission, and from the first was greatly impressed with his broad good sense and eminently judicial mind. He was rather reticent, but of a genial and kindly nature. I know that the late Lord Hannen shared my views in regard to him. Long before the business of the commission was finished Lord Hannen expressed the highest opinion of Sir John's ability, and frequently spoke afterward of the great value of his presence with the commission.

Mr. Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell and a member of the firm of Day & Russell, who were solicitors on behalf of Great Britain before the Bering Sea Arbitration Commission, said in an interview to-day:

I saw Sir John Thompson on the morning of Dec. 11, when we took breakfast together at the Westminster Palace Hotel. He seemed to be well.

Mr. Russell agreed with his father in regard to Sir John's character and abilities.

The Council of the Colonial Institute has telegraphed to Lord Aberdeen, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, a request to convey to the family of the late Sir John Thompson and to the people of Canada generally an expression of its sympathy and condolence.

Among the numerous callers at the Dominion offices to-day to express sorrow at the death of Sir John Thompson were the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Derby, Lord Mount-Stephen, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and representatives of all the colonial agencies of the Canadian banks and mercantile firms doing business in London.

The Earl of Jersey, Great Britain's delegate to the Inter-Colonial Conference, in Ottawa, said, in an interview this evenng:

I am completely overcome. I can hardly realize the loss of the man whom, during my short stay in Canada, I learned to like and respect fully. Sir John did much to draw Canada and Great Britain together. He left his impress upon the politics of the Dominion. His principles did not die with him. The empire must lament deeply the death of so great a man as he.

Sir John was to open the Ontario section of the institute. The committee in charge of the arrangements met this evening to make the change of plan necessitated by his death, and, on the motion of Sir Henry Tyler, passed resolutions of "heartfelt sympathy with the Canadian Government and people." Among those attending the meeting were the agents of New South Wales, New-Zealand, and South Australia.

Mrs. Sanford and her daughters went to Windsor on the invitation of the Queen last evening, and were presented by Sir Charles Tupper to her Majesty, who talked with them a long time concerning Sir John Thompson and his family. They remained at the castle over night, and came back to London with Miss Thompson on the funeral train.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says that Englishmen and Canadians in Paris regret deeply Sir John's death. The dispatch says:

His ill health dated from the sittings of the Bering Sea Court. The weather was extremely hot and trying, and the room was not ventilated. It was either a cave of Boreas or was filled with exhausted air. Moreover, from the endless feastings, which could not be refused, Sir John and his wife were glad to get away.

Sir John Thompson's family has been left almost without means for their future support. It is said that $6,000 insurance which the late Premier had on his life is all his widow will inherit. Money had no attraction for the late Premier, although he had many opportunities of accumulating wealth. Lady Thompson's father was at one time a very wealthy man, but business reverses swept away his fortune, and she can look for no assistance from that quarter.

The Dominion Parliament will probably grant to Lady Thompson a pension. Precedent for this course is found in the case of Lady Cartier, wife of Sir George Cartier, one of the founders of the Confederation, who was left in similar circumstances. Subscriptions for the relief of Sir John's family will be started throughout the Dominion at once.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 13.—All the Cabinet Ministers are expected to reach Ottawa to-night with the exception of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who is on the Pacific coast.

The Hon. Mr. Haggart and Mr. Patterson arrived in the city this morning, having abandoned their political tour in Western Ontario.

Lord Aberdeen arrived this morning from Montreal.

Messages of condolence are pouring in upon Lady Thompson. The Queen sent the following message:

Windsor Castle, Dec. 12.

To Lady Thompson, Ottawa:

It is impossible for me to say how deeply grieved I am at the occurrence which took place here to-day, and how very truly I sympathize with you in your deep affliction.

VICTORIA, R. I.

The Governor General and Countess of Aberdeen telegraphed from Montreal as follows:

We are overwhelmed by the grievous intelligence which has just reached us. May God be with you.

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN.

There will be a state funeral at Ottawa. Afterward the remains will be interred at Halifax.

The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, acting Premier, and Lord Aberdeen, held a brief conference this evening.

Although Mr. Bowell does not say so, it is generally believed that he was asked to assume the task of forming a new administration. After leaving his Excellency, Mr. Bowell met all the Ministers of the Government now here. They were all in attendance, except Sir Charles H. Tupper, who is on the Pacific coast; Sir John Carling, and the Hon. A. R. Angers, who arrived too late to be present. The question of the Premiership was discussed, but no decision was reached, and none is likely to be for a few days. Mr. Bowell's strong opponent is the Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways.

The funeral arrangements of the late Sir John Thompson, as made public last night, have been changed. A dispatch was received to-night from the British Government, offering Her Majesty's ship Blenheim to convey the body to Halifax. The Canadian Government, after consulting Lady Thompson, agreed to this, and a cable was sent to Lord Ripon to this effect. The state funeral will, therefore, take place in Halifax, and the funeral services will be held in the different churches.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Vienna, Berlin, and Buda-Pesth Suspect England of Political Aim.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Charles Wenyon, an English Wesleyan missionary, was arrested while passing through Turkey on his way to China. He was charged with active sympathy with the Armenians. After three weeks in prison he was arraigned before a Turkish Governor, who released him after assuring him that the arrest was due to a mistake.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says:

"Germany, Austria, and Italy have decided to allow England and Russia for the present a free hand in the Armenian question, and will decline to send delegates with the commission of inquiry. Hence the European commission which the Sultan desired will not be formed. It is understood that the Cabinets of Rome and Vienna intended to show confidence in England and Russia, while the Berlin Cabinet did not oppose this course."

Other information from Berlin and Vienna hardly confirms this view. The newspapers of Vienna, Berlin, and Buda-pesth cast doubt upon the whole narrative of the Armenian massacre, as told by the London press, and deride the manifestoes of the Armenian Society in London as ridiculous exaggerations. They also accuse England of raising the Armenian outcry for ulterior political purposes.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—It is reported that the Czar will co-operate with England in Armenia, but will not allow any modification of the treaty stipulations concerning that country.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—Mgr. Khrimian, the Catholicos of Etchmiadzin, will attend, with Russia's permission, the Armenian Congress at Tiflis. It is understood that he will organize a deputation of Armenians to go to St. Petersburg and lay the situation before the Russian Government.

MEXICANS AND GUATEMALANS.

There Are Poor Recruits of Indians, but Peace Seems Assured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 13.—A rumor has reached there that Guatemala has recruited its army at Quezaltenango by the addition of 4,000 Indians, who are badly clothed and equipped. The religious feast of "Our Lady of Guadalupe," the greatest ecclesiastical event of the year in Mexico, was celebrated in the suburban town of Guadalupe yesterday with unexampled splendor. The shrine of Guadalupe, commemorating the traditional apparation of the Virgin of Guadalupe to Juan Diego, a poor Indiar, in the sixteenth century, near this city, was thronged all day by many thousands of pilgrims. The day was otherwise observed by elaborate masses in the churches, filled to overflowing with rich and poor. There were bull fights and gambling wherever the main crowds assembled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—Isaac P. Gray, Minister to Mexico, is at home, having been called here by the serious illness of his son. He says the feeling in the City of Mexico is adverse to war, and it is his opinion that the boundary troubles between Mexico and Guatemala will be settled by a joint commission. A representative of Guatemala had arrived in the City of Mexico the day Mr. Gray left, and it was supposed his mission was to arrange for a peace commission.

THE AFFAIRS OF MADAGASCAR.

French Government Expresses to the Hovas Hope of Pencefulness.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—In regard to the situation in Madagascar, the representative of the United Press is informed at the Foreign Office that the Government has taken no diplomatic action since the Madagascar credits were voted, a week ago. M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Special Commissioner, is still in Tamatave. He will take his departure from that place when war is formally declared.

The secretary of Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, is authority for the statement that, although all preparations have been made for war with Madagascar, the orders necessary to the beginning of hostilities have not yet been given.

Instructions have been forwarded to M. Le Myre de Vilers, at Tamatave, directing him, after informing the Hova Government of the action of the French Parliament in voting credits to carry on a war against Madagascar, to await a reply before taking his departure, the Government of France having not yet abandoned hope of arranging the existing differences without recourse to war.

SOCIALISTS OF THE REICHSTAG.

Proposal to Strengthen Disciplinary Powers Has Been Rejected.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The discussion of the budget was resumed in the Reichstag to-day by Dr. von Boetticher, Imperial Minister of the Interior. Discursive speeches were made by others, and the majority voted to close the debate.

Herr Bebel, Socialist, vehemently protested against closure, claiming that it was resorted to in order to prevent the Socialists from replying to the attacks that had been made upon them.

The Business Committee of the Reichstag reported its rejection of the proposal to strengthen the powers of the President of the Chamber, in the direction of protecting the dignity of the Emperor.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The committee of the Reichstag to which the matter was referred has rejected, by a vote of 9 to 4, the proposal to prosecute Herr Liebknecht.

SWISS FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The President Is a Clerical and the Vice President a Radical.

BERNE, Dec. 13.—Joseph Zemp, now Vice President, has been elected President of the Federal Council for 1895. M. Zemp is one of the leaders of the Clerical Party. M. Lachenal, Radical, Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, has been chosen Vice President.

Death of Senator Jean Macé.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Jean Macé died to-day.

Jean Macé, Senator, preceptor, man of letters, recalls inexorably the "Histoire d'une Bouchée de Pain." It is not his best title to fame, but it is the work by which he became really famous.

He was born in Paris April 22, 1815. His parents were tradespeople. He was educated at the Collège Stanislas, and in 1835 was a lecturer there on history. He became a professor at the Henry IV. College, a soldier, private secretary to Théodose Burette, editor in chief of La République in 1848, and finally, at Napoleon's coup d'état, a recluse in the Petit-Château at Beblenheim.

He wrote there the "Histoire d'une Bouchée de Pain," a series of imaginary letters to a little girl on functions of the physical organs, learned, clear, interesting, and even amusing, published in 1861; "Contes du Petit-Château," 1863; "Arithmétique du Gran-Papa," 1863; "Les Serviteurs de l'Estomac," 1866; "L'Anniversaire de Waterloo," 1868; "Le Premier Livre des Petits Enfants," 1869; "La Grammaire de Mlle. Lili," 1878; "La France avant les Francs," 1881, and he founded and edited, in collaboration with M. Hetzel—"P. J. Stahl"—Le Magasin d'Education et de Récréation."

His best title to fame is that he labored practically and patiently for the improvement of public instruction in France. He founded in 1863 the society of communal libraries of the Haut-Rhin. He organized a "Ligue de l'Enseignement," to establish schools and libraries for poor people everywhere in France, obtained all the freedom in this respect that the imperial laws could yield, and jealously guarded the development of the entire system during the republican administration.

He was elected a Senator for life in December, 1883, in the place of the Comte de Lasteyrie. He had been appointed a member of the Legion of Honor in 1880.

Crispi Clear of Banca Romana.

ROME, Dec. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the commission to which was referred the documents connected with the Banca Romana, submitted Tuesday by Signor Giolitti, reported that there was nothing whatever in the papers in any respect injurious to Premier Crispi. The report was received with great applause.

The commison reported, also, that the bulk of the documents submitted were copies of papers found in the Banca Romana, notes referring to the same, and letters that passed between Giolitti and the Director of the bank, Tanlongo. The Deputies were urged to order the publication of those documents which did not concern dead Senators or politicians. The commission excepted from its recommendation, also, certain papers bearing on negotiations between the Banca Romana and the Banca Nazionale, and a bundle of private letters written by Crispi and his wife. The letters, it was said, should be restored to the owners of them. The report was adopted, and the documents will be published on Saturday.

National Honors for Burdeau.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies was filled with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting. Vice President de Mahy presided, and, in calling the Chamber to order, delivered a eulogy on its late President, M. Berdeau. Premier Dupuy introduced a bill to open a credit of 20,000f. for the purpose of giving to the funeral of M. Burdeau a national character.

M. Clovis, Socialist, opposed the bill, but the credit was carried by a vote of 439 to 39.

The Chamber then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of its late President.

The funeral of M. Burdeau, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will be conducted in a manner similar to that of the late Jules Ferry. All the military of the Paris garrison will be present.

Consul General for Bolivia.

T. Alejandro Santos of 25 Whitehall Street, this city, received from Bolivia yesterday his commission as Consul General for that country.

He has been acting as Consul General since J. Emilio Lassus, the former Consul General, left this city for parts unknown some months ago.

Mr. Santos is an American citizen by naturalization. He and his friends are highly pleased by his appointment, as it came to him unsought. He has been authorized by the Bolivian Government to discharge all of its debts that the former Consul General left unpaid when he went away.

German Soldiers Imprisoned.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Ten more non-commissioned officers from the gunnery school in the Invalidstrasse were arrested and sent to the Magdeburg fortress last evening. The court has concluded its preliminary inquiry into the cases of the 183 non-commissioned officers connected with the school who were arrested last September and sent to Magdeburg. They were charged with being actively connected with the Anarchist-Socialist propaganda. The result of the inquiry has not been made public.

Kinchow's Capture Unconfirmed.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tien-Tsin says that the report of the capture of Kinchow by the Japanese is not confirmed. Japanese cruisers continue to reconnoitre along the coast. Sheng, the Taotoi of Tien-Tsin, is seriously ill.

Thankfulness of Hungarians.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 13.—The signing of the three religious bills by the King was celebrated this evening with a parade and an illumination of the city. Ten thousand men marched in the torchlight procession and cheered for the King and Premier Wekerle.

France and Canada Traffic Line.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Dunkirk Chamber of Commerce, in response to an appeal from Montreal, has decided to do everything possible to establish a direct steamship line between France and Canada.

The Vatican Columbian Relics.

NAPLES, Dec. 13.—The United States cruiser Detroit, with the Vatican relics which were exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago last year, has arrived here.

Great Success of the Russian Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—The Bourse Gazette says the new Russian loan has been subscribed forty times in excess of the sum required.

The Pope Confined to His Room.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Lancet publishes the statement that the Pope is suffering from catarrh, and has been forbidden by his physician to leave his private apartments.

Earthquake Shocks at Cape Town.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that slight shocks of earthquake were felt there yesterday morning.

The Speakership Contest.

Speaker Malby was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, looking after his campaign for re-election. He was disposed to take issue with Hamilton Fish, Jr., upon some claims made by that gentleman as to his probable strength.

"I understand," said Mr. Malby, "that Mr. Fish claims the Assemblymen from Warren, Washington, Schenectady, and Saratoga. Well, you can say for me that this claim is not based on facts, and I can prove that it isn't."

Mr. Malby concedes that Aaron B. Gardenier of Columbia will be for Mr. Fish.

Mr. Platt is still said to be keeping his hands off.

Indorses the Carlisle Plan.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce indorsed to-day Secretary Carlisle's financial reform plan. Nearly every banker and prominent business man in the city was present.

NON-PARTISAN, YET UNITED

Mayor-elect Strong's Views on Citizen Municipal Rule.

THE GUEST OF HIS FELLOW-MERCHANTS

His Sentiments the Keynote of Speeches Made by Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Parkhurst, Elihu Root, and Others.

Mayor-elect Strong was the guest of honor at a banquet given by his fellow-merchants in the dry goods trade at Delmonico's last night.

It was one of the most notable of all the dinners which have been tendered to the candidates elected to State or city offices on Nov. 6. On no occasion have there been more significent after-dinner speeches or speeches by men of wider repute in the business or professional world.

The guests numbered about 250. They were business men of both parties, who are among the most substantial in the mercantile community of this city. Few politicians were there.

There was but one sentiment expressed by those who discussed Mr. Strong's coming administration, and that was that it should be non-partisan. This was emphasized so much that its discussion became the feature of the evening.

Mayor-elect Strong said, with a blunt, businesslike tone, that the Republicans could not have elected a straight ticket. A non-partisan administration had been promised in the platform. His business associates who had supported him had expected such an administration, and he flatly told them they would get it.

Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Parkhurst, Elihu Root, and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew spoke with more or less directness in the same strain, and the applause which followed every declaration that the ante-election promises must be carried out left no doubt as to the sentiment of the business men who were present on that question.

Guests at the Banquet.

The six tables were arranged as at the Chamber of Commerce dinner. They were tastefully decorated with flowers and leaves.

Cornelius N. Bliss presided, and at the main table were the Mayor-elect, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, Joseph H. Choate, William B. Hornblower, Commander Montgomery Sicard, Elihu Root, John Claflin, Gen. Horace Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles S. Smith, Joseph Larocque, J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel D. Babcock, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Oscar S. Straus, and Charles C. Beaman.

Others present were George W. Bramhall, Thomas A. Fulton, C. H. Hackett, John A. Sleicher, Howard O. Jaffrey, Joseph T. Low, Solomon Moses, Duncan D. Chaplin, Edward D. Page, Henry A. Page, George P. Stockwell, Isaac H. Bromley, Edward E. Poor, Samuel Adams, W. H. Batcheller, Thomas L. Rushmore, De Witt J. Seligman, Edward A. Price, Frederick S. Pincus, Stewart W. Smith, George C. Batcheller, John P. Faure, John N. Beach, Richard H. Ewart, James M. Constable.

L. Banberger, Louis Stern, Isaac Stern, Solomon Weill, J. S. Ehrich, S. W. Ehrich, Seth M. Milliken, A. Swan Brown, William E. Iselin, Albert P. Frost, S. D. Brewster, John Sloane, and James McCreery.

Keynote of the Speeches.

In the remarks which Cornelius N. Bliss made, as he rapped the company to order, he gave the keynote of the sentiment which pervaded in nearly all the speeches.

After congratulating Mr. Strong on the respect entertained for him by the people of the city, Mr. Bliss said:

"We congratulate our fellow-citizens—Democrats and Republicans—that they have had the wisdom to join together, without regard to party affiliations, to choose such a man as we, better than any, know you to be.

This company, individually and collectively, stands ready to—using a mercantile phrase—indorse the pledge you have given to conduct the Government of this city on a non-partisan basis. We know that you are to be the executor of all the people, and we confidently expect that, when the term for which you have been chosen expires, the few Tammany voters then left in town will just rise up and make your re-election unanimous, and insist that it shall be for life."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bliss's remarks, three cheers were given for Mayor-elect Strong, and the entire company arose and drank to his "health, happiness, long life, and success in office."

Mayor-Elect Strong's Speech.

Mr. Strong arose amid applause and made a speech which was frequently interrupted with cheers. He said:

I feel just a little as the old gentleman did when he was giving evidence in court, and he was a little at variance with a letter he had written ten or fifteen years before, and he said: "Gentlemen of the jury, what is writ is writ, but what I am telling you now is God's truth."

I took the oath of office to-day. I have not yet advised with my legal friends, and they are numerous, as you know, Mr. Larocque, Mr. Beaman, Mr. Hornblower, and Mr. Root. [A voice: "And Choate!"] These names that I have mentioned belong to the Committee of Seventy. I have added to that quartet the names of Choate and Carter, because I wanted a little counter irritation outside the Committee of Seventy, and I think from what I have heard of Choate since the election, and from what little talk I have had with him, that he is on my side.

Fortunately or otherwise, I was made the standard bearer of the cause which two-thirds of the people of this city had at heart, and the result of that work made it possible for a combination ticket to be nominated, with a Republican at its head, and the merchants of New-York contributed more to the success of that ticket than any other one class of people. The merchants of any city are the people that give voice and sentiment to good works and combine with the good works of the people of the world, because their money furnishes the means for our missionaries to go abroad and for our ships and our flag to be found in every clime. It is the merchants of the world that accomplish all this, and, with their help, it is that the cross of the Saviour floats at the peak of the civilization of the world, for the merchants of New-York are the peers of the merchants of any other city on the face of the globe.

There is one gentleman, I know, in this room who did not vote for me. He said to me one day recently: "Colonel, I believe you are elected on a non-partisan basis." I said: "Yes." "Are you going to carry that out?" I said: "Yes, I am." "Well, then," he said, "while I voted against you, still, you cannot deny that I have a right to ask you for an office, because, you know, you are going to be a non-partisan Mayor." Well, I am rather inclined to think he was right.

In talking to several Democratic friends of mine who did vote for me, these gentlemen said to me: "You want to root them all out, because, if they did not vote for you, they voted for the Tammany tiger, and you must clean them all out." Well, I guess out of the 108,000 people that voted against us there are 40,000 or 50,000 very good men, and we will have to look after them and convert them. You know we are commanded to "Agree with thine adversary quickly," and the only way to do that, I guess, is to bring him into camp. So we will have to take care of our Tammany friends a little.

But, gentlemen, this non-partisan question is considerable of a question. It is easy enough for you, gentlemen, to say non-partisan. I thought so, too, before election; and so it was, and it isn't very hard work to say it now. But when you come to carry the thing right out, with 550 applications for office—nearly 600, that I have got—why, do you know there are only seven or eight of them that are from Democrats? Now, how am I going to make a fair distribution of the ten offices at my disposal among nearly 600 applications, with only 7 or 8 Democrats among them?

I don't know what the Committee of Seventy will say when it comes around to advise me. It hasn't been in yet to see me. I don't know what the Republican Party—these two factions of it, according to the newspapers—is going to advise me to do. Bliss hasn't been in to see me yet; Brookfield hasn't been in to see me; Platt hasn't been in to see me. Just how I am going to fill ten offices with 550 people, and make them all happy, no one but a dry goods man can tell. You see, nobody but a dry goods man could do it.

And now, here is Dr. Parkhurst, the chief conspirator of this movement. He has not been in to see me at all. Goff, another one of the conspirators, has never said a word to me about an office for any friend of his. Bliss says he won't say anything to me; Brookfield says he won't, and Platt swears he won't. So, gentlemen, I rely upon you, the dry goods merchants of the City of New-York, to give me the proper advice. Do you know, I believe we could not have elected a Republican Mayor of this city without the aid of Democrats. I believe that just exactly the arrangement that was made from the Committee of Seventy, the united friends of all the anti-Tammany organizations, made it possible to elect a Republican Mayor, and the principle he was elected on was that we would establish in the City Hall a Municipal Government free from politics in every way. You merchants of New-York expect that of me, and you will not be disappointed.

Gentlemen, have you ever called upon me for anything that I did not fairly respond to? [Cries of "No! No!"] That is just what you may expect after the first day of January.

John Claflin's Response.

John Claflin, a member of the Committee of Seventy, was next introduced, following the Mayor-elect, to speak to the toast "Greater New-York." He made a graceful response, which was received with great enthusiasm.

Joseph H. Choate's Speech.

Following Mr. Claflin, Joseph H. Choate was introduced. He expressed regret that he had not been born and bred in the dry goods trade, because he thought this the surest road to success. He made some reference to the piles of dry goods boxes stored up in front of Mr. Claflin's store, and he said, amid applause, that he would like to know how it could be done without interference from the police. Then he made some reference to Mr. Platt's literary bureau. Speaking of Mr. Strong, Mr. Choate said:

I would remind him that there is another, an original, a newly-invented method of displaying one's autobiography, which I would especially commend to his consideration. If he wants to let his fellow-citizens know what manner of man he is, I would advise him to write or have written for him at length and with fullness of detail his autobiography; and then to send it with a confidential note to all the newspapers in the State, with a modest request that if they cannot publish it all at once they shall give extracts from it piecemeal so that it will last from the beginning to the end of the year.

This was received with shouts. After some good-natured hits at Dr. Depew, Mr. Choate continued:

Our Mayor-elect is not going to sleep on a bed of roses for the next three years. It is not exactly like lolling upon a dry goods box in Worth Street, swinging his legs. There are going to be a great many thorns in his bed, as he rolls over at night, and by day. Now, what are you going to do to help Mayor Strong? What are we all going to do?

Mayor Strong is an ardent, stalwart, enthusiastic, lifelong, devoted Republican. As such he was selected by this patriotic Committee of Seventy, one of the most patriotic and self-denying bodies of men that ever devoted themselves to the service of this city. They found or believed that because of his high devotion to all that he regarded as best to promote the welfare of the city and the Republic, he of all men was the man to be chosen to preside in this critical time over the destinies of this city. He gave to them a pledge, and I want to remind him and you of it because of some utterances that within a few days and a few hours have been made in this city; that was that when he entered upon the office of Mayor he ceased to be a Republican; that was that whenever he had an office to fill he would select the best men that he could find among our eighteen hundred thousand people to fill that place regardless of his previous political associations, whether he had been a Republican, a Democrat, a Mugwump, or what not.

And I have that faith in his integrity of purpose, in his keen conscience, in his spotless honor, to believe that he will be true to that pledge from the beginning to the end of his administration.

There is a purpose on the part of the leaders of the great party that helped to raise Col. Strong in the Mayor's chair to divorce themselves from their independent, their patriotic, their Mugwump alliance, that aided them to accomplish this good work, and, for one, I say that if any such scheme as that is followed out, if any such scheme as that arises to interfere with his non-partisan administration, woe be to the party to which those men belong. Col. Strong is not going to be the Mayor of any party, but he is going to be the representative of good citizens, and only those that are committed in some form or other to corruption will dare to block his way.

Now, there has got to be great self-denial practiced in this matter, and greatest of all by that great party to which I belong, whose votes by 100,000, 110,000, 120,000, if you please, contributed to place him where he is; but, unless they do so deny themselves, unless they do not only leave him free to act according to his pledge, but rally to his support to enable him to carry that out, through all the tremendous difficulties that lie before him, why, the wrath of the people will sweep them one side, as it has already swept its adversaries before it.

In closing, Mr. Choate made some allusions to Dr. Parkhurst, and when Mr. Choate sat down Mr. Bliss introduced Dr. Parkhurst to speak to "The Signs of the Times." Three cheers were given for the speaker.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Speech.

After relating several incidents to show that all classes of citizens were aroused on the question of municipal reform, Dr. Parkhurst said:

Another indication of the drift of sentiment and the growth of it, is the conviction of that man Stephenson, the Police Captain. Why was he convicted? He was convicted by virtue of the pressure of rising sentiment.

A year ago Stephenson could not have been convicted. The law is the same, the facts are the same. We hardly attribute even to the operations of the court-room the power of the element of current opinion. We had an illustrious instance of that on Nov. 14, 1893. We had five cases in which we were anxious to secure conviction because of the invaluable link which those convictions would make in the chain of our purpose. Those five convictions were wrought, nothwithstanding the detestable character of two of the Justices sitting in the Court of Special Sessions. Now Stephenson has been convicted by the pressure of current opinion, and the other fellows at Police Headquarters are in the same fix. That's what makes it so gloomy just now down in Mulberry Street. They are all in the same pew—I don't mean pew either, I mean box—all but one, and he has recently died.

Now there is an indication of the current of popular opinion setting in the direction of that which is right, true, honest, and sincere, and that is the fact that what the people in New-York are thinking about is not Republicans, is not Democrats. It is a great thing to be a good Republican, it is a better thing to be a good citizen; it is a great thing to be an Episcopalian, it is a better thing to be a Christian; it is a great thing to be a Presbyterian, but it is even better to be a Christian. So it is a great thing to be an honest Republican, but it is a bigger thing to be an honest and a true citizen. It is a great thing to be a true Democrat, but it is a bigger thing to be an honest citizen.

That is what we are feeling in this city, and woe be to the man—I do not care how he spells his name—who dares to speak a word that shall retrace again the lines of political division and distinction in this municipality, and when we get clear through fighting Tammany we are going to fight those fellows just as hard.

Now, I want to mention only one other indication of the strong set of sentiment, and that is the sympathy which is felt with and the efforts that are being put forth in behalf of pure municipal government all through our country. Within twenty-four hours I have had communication either written or telegraphic with parties in Canada, Chicago, Buffalo, Texas, Jersey, and Tennessee. The thing is in the air, and they have caught the fine contagion from New-York City.

The strong pulse of feeling in the cities of those States is what in physical geography we call the derivative tide. It sets back from the oceanic tide. Therefore we here must see to it that the oceanic tide is kept strong. In one of the communications that I received to-day from Tennessee they are even considering the matter of a Lexow committee. We want, Mr. Lexow here in our own city a year longer. I think this city is going to put forward its strenuous demand at Albany that we should have the services of that tribunal for another year, and whether we succeed will depend upon whether the City of New-York voices itself with sufficient distinctness in the demands that it sends up to Albany.

I know that that committee is said to be constrained by influences which need not be named here, and that it is being subjected to a kind of leverage that threatens to draw it off from the line it has been so faithfully and impartially prosecuting. Now, I know that committee pretty well, and with not many exceptions, I believe in it implicitly. I do not believe there is a controlling member of the Lexow committee who allows himself to be dictated to by influences or authority outside of that committee. If I did I would jump on them for all I was worth.

I do not believe Mr. Lexow or his colleagues is going to allow himself to be led any more than we suppose that our respected Mayor-elect is going to allow himself to be controlled or governed by personal influences outside of his own head and heart. Now, that is the way, Mr. Mayor, I read you. That is why I have stood up for you.

In conclusion, Dr. Parkhurst advocated an investigation into all the departments of the City Government by the Lexow committee.

Elihu Root's Speech.

After Dr. Parkhurst, Elihu Root responded to "Constitutional Reform in the State." He spoke of the defeat of Maynard, the new apportionment, and then proceeded to eulogize Mayor-elect Strong.

"We are told," he said, "that this was a Republican victory. It was, in a sense, a Republican victory, only because the people of this city believed that we would have, not a Republican, but a patriotic and non-partisan Government."

Chauncey M. Depew's Speech.

Dr. Depew follower Mr. Root. He spoke at considerable length, in his customary humor and vein. Touching on the recent election and its meaning, he said:

"The results of Nov. 6, 1894, have demonstrated beyond question that, after all, whether in city or country, the only government worth having is the government of the people, with universal suffrage.

"There is a public conscience and there is a public spirit. Under the exacting conditions, and under the heated competitions of our great cities, business and labor command attention, and the Government falls into the hands of professionals. But the professionals can only go so far with the sleeping lion. When aroused he rends those who have robbed him and claims his own.

"So, the people, once aroused, take the agencies which popular government and universal suffrage have given them, and with their ballots they reclaim their own, and establish good Government.

"We have elected our Mayor, we have given him the direction to bring about certain reforms and accomplish certain results, and he must be given the absolute power of selecting in every department of the City Government the agencies with which he shall work.

"New-York City and every city is a business corporation and nothing else."

After Dr. Depew's speech, William B. Hornblower, Joseph Larocque, and others spoke.

FIRE IN THE JUMEL MANSION

Young John Bristol Saved Washington's Headquarters from Serious Damage Last Night.

There was a fire last night in the old Jumel mansion, which was occupied by George Washington as his headquarters during the Revolutionary War, and which is now owned and occupied by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle. The fire started in the north wing from a defective flue, and but for the speedy response of the firemen the place would now be in ruins.

A fire had been started in the bedroom of Ferdinand P. Earle, Jr., for the first time this season. It had been burning scarcely a half hour when a boy named John H. Bristol discovered fire on the roof near chimney. After sending in an alarm, he rushed up to the old mansion and notified the family.

Gen. Earle purchased the property about six months ago, and had not quite completed fitting up the rooms. Mrs. Earle was entertaining Mrs. Caryle, a granddaughter of the original owner of the old mansion. They were sitting in the large reception room when the rapid peals from the old knocker, together with the loud cries of "Fire!" threw the whole household into confusion. Young Bristol, who sent out the alarm, proved himself a hero, for he seized a fire extinguisher, and in a twinkling had a stream playing upon the fire, and retarded its progress very materially until the firemen arrived. While the real loss will not exceed $1,000, the fire burned through the roof, a large portion of which was torn away, as were the shingles, which have been on the building for 140 years.

Many historical pictures would have been destroyed had the fire extended to one other room, that is stocked with antique articles and over the entrance to which are thirteen cobs of corn hung there by Gen. Washington to represent the thirteen original States.

On the way to the fire James Flood, fireman on Hook and Ladder No. 38, fell from the truck at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and was severely injured about the head. He was taken to his home, 154 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

Cost of Some of the Magazines.

"The Lounger" in The Critic.

In the present increase of cheap magazines it is well to remember that those which are made up in the regular magazine size and form, with covers, are sold (when they "retail" at 10c cents) at not much more than the cost of the paper and printing; that they contain hardly half of the amount of reading matter that is found in the thirty-five cent magazines and that, at least, one-half of the expense of the latter periodicals is the literary material and art work contained in them, and the editorial supervision which provides it. The great features which have made American magazines famous throughout the world are not possibly in these lower-priced periodicals. Not a number of Harper's or The Century goes to press without an expenditure of from six to ten thousand dollars on its illustrations alone. Cheap illustrative processes have been developed of late, but nothing has yet been found to approach wood-engraving in reproducing the subtle forms of art. Harper's and The Century use photo-engraving processes for some of their pictures, but the acid bath has not taken the place of wood-engraving for many of them. The series of reproductions of the work of the great masters of painters which The Century is publishing never could be equaled by photo-engraving. These pictures are made by Mr. Timothy Cole, the most eminent wood engraver of our time, who has been for almost ten years in Europe studying the old masters and reproducing them with his graver "on the spot." They cost about $300 each—ten dollars a square inch. A photo-engraving could be made for a thirteenth of this sum, but it would not compare in delicacy with Mr. Cole's exquisite production.

Important historical and biographical works, such as The Century's War Papers and its Life of Lincoln, are the result of capital as well as foresight. Upon the War Papers more than $100,000 was expended, and the authors of the Lincoln life were paid $50,000 for the serial rights. Joseph Jefferson received $1,000 a month for his autobiography, and the pictures which accompanied it cost even more. The leading authors like to have their best works appear in leading magazines, and hence such periodicals as Harper's and The Century and Scribner's have their pick of ten thousand manuscripts a year. The publishers are able to organize and sent out costly expeditions, the results of which are often of world-wide importance and interest. The Century now has expeditions in various parts of the world pursuing investigations, the results of which, it is expected, will be no less important than were those of Mr. Kennan's famous journey through Siberia.

Union League's Nominating Committee.

The members of the Union League Club balloted last night from a Nominating Committee, to select candidates for the election the second Thursday in January.

MR. BROCKWAY AGAIN IN CHARGE

The Full Board of Managers Reinstates Him as Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The managers of the Elmira Reformatory at a full meeting to-day reinstated Superintendent Brockway in charge of the institution, and passed resolutions commendatory of the services of R. P. Bush while engaged in his duties as Acting General Superintendent during Mr. Brockway's temporary withdrawal.

FOUND FLOATING IN THE KILL VON KULL

A Body Picked Up by a Boatman—"Dr. H. W. Galshaw" on a Card.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Dec. 13.—A boatman found the body of a man floating in the Kill Von Kull, off the long dock, at Mariner's Harbor, this afternoon. The body was that of a man about for

MUST NOT PUT IN A PIER

Secretary Lamont Gives His Decision on the Bridge Question.

IT MUST HAVE BUT A SINGLE SPAN

The Secretary Cites the President's Veto of the Original Bill and the Report of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Lamont has declined to approve the project of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company to build a cantilever bridge, involving a pier in the Hudson River. The Secretary's decision is given in a letter addressed to John B. Kerr, the President of the bridge company in New-York, and H. M. Harr, the President of the company in New-Jersey. The letter says:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, by which it appears that your company has entered into a provisional contract with the Union Bridge Company for the construction of a cantilever bridge between New-York and New-Jersey on plans involving the erection of a pier within the lines of the navigable waters of the harbor of New-York.

The present Congress at its first session passed an act which would have permitted the construction of a bridge such as you now propose. After much consideration and a public hearing, where representations of the commercial organizations speaking for the vast interests of the commerce of that port affecting all sections of the country were submitted and the public demands for quick and convenient transit over the river at this point were expressed, that bill failed to receive Executive sanction and was returned to the House of Representatives, where it originated.

The President's Veto.

The reasons for disapproval were stated in part in the veto message as follows:

"This bill authorizes the construction of a bridge over the North River, between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, the terminus of which in the City of New-York shall not be below Sixty-sixth Street. It contemplates the construction of a bridge upon piers placed in the river; no mention is made of a single span crossing the entire river, nor is there anything in the bill indicating that it was within the intention of the Congress that there should be a bridge built without piers. I am by no means certain that the Secretary of War, who is invested by the terms of the bill with considerable discretion so far as the plans for the structure are concerned, would have the right to exact of the promoters of this enterprise the erection of a bridge spanning the entire river.

"Much objection has been made to the location of any piers in the river, for the reason that they would seriously interfere with the commerce which seeks the Port of New-York through that channel. It is certainly very questionable whether piers should be permitted at all in the North River at the point designated for the location of this bridge. It seems absolutely certain that within a few years a great volume of shipping will extend to that location, which will be seriously embarrassed by such obstructions.

"I appreciate fully the importance of securing some means by which railroad traffic can cross the river, and no one can fail to realize the serious inconvenience to travel caused by lack of facilities of that character. At the same time, it is a plain dictate of wisdom and expediency that the commerce of this river be not unnecessarily interfered with by bridges, or in any other manner.

"Engineers whose judgment upon the matter cannot be questioned, including the engineer of the company proposing to build this bridge, have expressed the opinion that the entire river can be spanned safely and effectively by a suspension bridge, or a construction not needing the use of piers.

"The company to which the permission to bridge the river is granted in the bill under consideration was created by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, which became a law, by reason of the failure of the Governor to either approve or veto the same, on the 30th day of April, 1890. It may be safely assumed that the members of the Legislature which passed this law knew what was necessary for the protection of the commerce of the City of New-York, and had informed themselves concerning the plan of a bridge that should be built in view of all the interests concerned. By Paragraph 24 of the law creating this company it is provided that 'the said bridge shall be constructed with a single span over the entire river between towers or piers located between the span and the existing pierhead lines in either State,' and 'that no pier or tower or other obstruction of a permanent character shall be placed or built in the river between said towers or piers under this act.'

"In view of such professional judgment, and considering the interests which would be interfered with by the location of piers in the river, and having due regard to the judgment of the Legislature of the State of New-York, it seems that a plan not necessitating the use of piers in the bed of the river should be avoided. The question of increased expense of construction or the compromise of conflicting interests should not outweigh the other important considerations involved."

This message was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, and subsequently a bill was introduced "intended to conform to and meet the objections urged by the President." In presenting this substitute bill to the favorable consideration of Congress that committee submitted a report which I am justified in assuming clearly shows the purpose of Congress in its subsequent legislation upon this subject, and from which I make the following extracts:

"The main objection urged by the President to the bill heretofore passed was that it allowed a bridge to be built with a pier in the river. * * *

"The bill as now presented directs the President to create a board of five competent, practical, disinterested, expert bridge engineers, of whom one shall be a member of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and the others from civil life, who shall, in the time stated, meet, investigate, and examine into, determine, and decide at what length of span, not less than 2,000 feet, a safe, practicable railroad bridge can be constructed, and make their determination as to the length of the span final. As this is the chief difference between the executive and legislative departments in the passage of a bill to bridge the Hudson River, which is not only a question of State, but of national importance, there can be no better plan devised or determined at what span the river can be safely bridged, than by a board of the character described in the act and appointed under the authority of the President.

"Bridge building is a science which has advanced probably as much as any other within the last twenty years. What was impracticable twenty years ago is practicable now; what could not be safely done twenty years ago may be safely done now, and there is no more accurate way of ascertaining what can be scientifically done, from a practical standpoint, than the one proposed in the bill for ascertaining what length of span can be made, taking into consideration all the possibilities of the weight and strain on the steel of which it is to be constructed. It is far safer, in the opinion of the committee, to leave this important question to disinterested expert bridge builders to be selected by the President than even to the opinion of the engineers of the War Department, however able they may be in other branches or other lines of engineering. These questions will be familiar to the commission. They have dealt with many such problems, having in mind not only the possibility of length of span, but also the obstruction which may occur to the navigation of the river. And their opinion is certainly, when disinterestedly expressed, the most valuable verdict which can be finally rendered in settlement of a dispute in a matter of this character.

"It will be seen that * * * all plans for the construction of the bridge, as to the length of span, must conform to the decision of this board.

* * * * * * * * *

"The committee are satisfied that if, in the opinion of the board of competent engineers established under the act, a safe and practicable bridge can be built of a greater length than 2,000 feet, as shown in the plans of the bridge companies exhibited to the committee, they will, as they must, adopt it.

"They do not believe that any better or more reliable way can be found than to leave it to a settlement by a board of competent engineers, selected by the President himself, and sitting under the direction of the Secretary of War."

The Commission's Findings.

The act, as thus presented, was passed by both houses, and was approved by the President June 7, 1894. Under its provisions, the President appointed Major Charles W. Raymond of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia College, G. Bouscaren of Cincinnati, George S. Morison, of Chicago, and Theodore Cooper of New-York "as a board of competent, disinterested engineers to examine and recommend what length of span not less than 2,000 feet would be safe and practicable for a railroad bridge to be constructed over said river." After a thorough investigation covering every phase of the problem this commission submitted an exhaustive report signed by all of its members, which closed with the following recommendation:

"The only subject referred to your board is 'to recommend what length of span, not less than 2,000 feet, would be safe and practicable for a railroad bridge to be constructed over the Hudson River between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Streets.' A single span, from pier head to pier head, built on either the cantilever or suspension principle, would be safe. The estimated cost of the thirty-one-hundred-foot clear-span cantilever being about twice that of the shorter span, your board considers itself justified in pronouncing it impracticable on financial grounds. As the cost of the single-span suspension bridge is at most (not more than) one-third greater than that of the two-thousand-foot cantilever, your board is unable to say that such greater cost is enough to render the suspension bridge impracticable.

"The board has reached this conclusion after careful study, and it has thought it best to give the full course of reasoning which it has followed. It feels that the contingency attending the construction of the deep-river foundation of the cantilever bridge, even waiving the absolute necessity of carrying this foundation to rock, is enough to balance a part of the greater cost of the suspension bridge.

"The conclusion of this board is that of a board of bridge engineers acting in a professional capacity. While, from such professional view, it must pronounce the suspension bridge practicable, it does not in this conclusion give an opinion on the financial practicability and merit of either plan."

This finding is confirmed and strengthened by the unanimous report of a board of officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army appointed prior to the legislative provision for a board, with instructions to "investigate and report its conclusions as to the maximum length of span practicable for suspension bridges, and consistent with an amount of traffic probably sufficient to warrant the expense of construction."

The conclusion of this board, which is indorsed by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, has been reported to me as follows:

"The final plans for a work of such magnitude would only be adopted after the most extended theoretical and experimental investigations, and the estimated cost would undoubtedly be much reduced by such studies. Assuming the most favorable location and the most competent engineering management, the board believes that $23,000,000 is a reasonable estimate for a six-track railroad suspension bridge 3,200 feet long, and it considers the amount of traffic which such a bridge would accommodate sufficient to warrant the expense of construction. It believes, however, that the bridge should be so constructed that its capacity can be readily increased, and, with the suspension system, this can be provided for by giving suitable dimensions to the towers and anchorages.

"If sufficient inducements were offered to competent engineers to prepare competitive designs and estimates for a single-span bridge at this locality, the board does not doubt that perfectly satisfactory plans would be obtained within the limit of cost of the estimate given above."

Briefly stated, the finding of the engineers is that both the 2,000-foot cantilever bridge, which requires a pier in the river, and the 3,100-foot in the clear suspension bridge, without a centre pier, are safe and not impracticable as to cost, the estimates being as follows:

PIER BRIDGE, (CANTILEVER,) SIX TRACKS.

Clear span, 2,000 feet.

Total length, 4,320 feet; moving load, 3,000 pounds per foot of track $25,443,000

Total length, including necessary viaduct, making it equal in length to a suspension bridge having a clear span of 3,200 feet, 5,600 feet; moving load, 3,000 pounds per foot of track..... 26,723,000

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, SIX TRACKS.

Clear span, 3,200 feet; total length, 5,600 feet.

Moving load, 3,000 pounds per foot of track..... $35,367,671

Moving load, 1,500 pounds per foot of track; strain on cables, 60,000 pounds per square inch..... 30,743,000

Moving load, 1,500 pounds per foot of track; strain on cables, 50,000 pounds per square inch..... 31,671,000

Location near Sixty-ninth Street, moving load, 3,000 pounds per foot of track..... 31,917,671

Location near Sixty-ninth Street, moving load, 1,500 pounds per foot of track..... 27,771,000

Location near Sixty-ninth Street, (Army Engineer Board,) moving load, 1,000 pounds per foot of track..... 23,000,000

And I am further assured by members of the commission that the time required for construction would be approximately the same.

A Practicable Bridge.

In view, therefore, of these facts and findings, and of the very serious objections to a pier in the harbor, with its attendant delay and constant menace to navigation, I am constrained to require that the bridge to be built by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Companies across the Hudson River shall have a single span between the pier lines of the Harbor of New-York.

While I do not undertake to say that the objection of an obstruction in the harbor is sufficiently grave to prohibit the construction of a pier bridge, were a suspension bridge impracticable, it is a matter for public congratulation that a scientific investigation of the subject by skilled and experienced engineers determines that both the traffic on the river, as well as that over it, can be accommodated without interference, and the rights of all protected, with only such an increase of expense, if any, as is clearly demanded, by the conceded advantages to follow.

THE BRIDGE COMPANY'S VIEWS.

Commercially Impossible to Build Such a Bridge as Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Charles Swan, the Treasurer of the company, in a statement issued to-night, says of the decision of the Secretary of War:

I am surprised at the decision. It practically means prohibiting the building of a bridge over the Hudson River. It means that only the Vanderbilt railroad interests shall enter the City of New-York. We shall endeavor to secure bids from responsible contractors, and try to raise the money to build the bridge; but I don't believe it can be secured, for these reasons:

One has only to look at the great grade upon the Brooklyn Bridge to see the great rise and fall, and that bridge is only 1,460 feet in the clear, and not capable of sustaining heavy trains; and how much greater the grade would be over a suspension bridge of 3,100 feet in length. It would be of no use to the railroads centring on the Jersey side of the river, because, should the roads desire to use it, provided it were built, they could not make any better time than by the use of the ferry-boat, which would be much cheaper for passenger and freight traffic. For the following reasons, I can't conceive how the Secretary of War could have made such a grave error.

The Union Bridge Company has undertaken to design and build a bridge across the Hudson River for the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, provided the necessary rights can be obtained whereby the structure may be kept within such limit of cost as will make the investment attractive to capital. We found that unless the expenditure could be kept below $25,000,000 for the bridge proper there would be little hope of enlisting the necessary financial support for the undertaking. This point should be kept well in mind. It is the key to the whole discussion. Our plans and estimates have been worked out with this limit in view; which plans and estimates have been duly submitted to the advisory board constituted by the act of Congress. We feel confident that our estimate of the possible revenue is as high as prudent men with money to invest would be likely to make it.

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company had hoped that the board would consider the subject from the commercial as well as from the technical point of view, and not confine itself to the mere question of weight and cost of material for a given span. The company had a right to expect, from the high professional standing of the men composing the board, that they would first endeavor to determine what the extent and requirements of the traffic were, in order that the bridge might be designed to accommodate that traffic, this being the pivot upon which the whole enterprise turned. It is, for example, manifestly impossible to say how many tracks the bridge should have, whether six or ten, until the business is indicated for which trackage is to be provided, nor is it possible to say what length of span is practicable until the probable income has been determined upon which to base a capital account.

The Commercial Aspect.

Inasmuch as the board did confine itself to the computation of the cost of several structures of varying spans with special reference to a suspension span of 3,200 feet, we had to ask consideration of our reasons for believing that, even assuming such a structure possible from a technical point of view, it would nevertheless be impracticable as a commercial enterprise. The labor of the board would seem to be valueless as far as determining the practicability of any span is concerned. We endeavored to show that a cantilever of 2,000 feet could be built at a cost which would earn suitable interest from the business passing over it, and that the necessary pier in the river would not prove a serious obstruction to navigation, located, as it would be, within that portion set apart for anchorage purposes.

The construction of the suspension bridge as designed by the board may be divided, for the purpose of discussion, into three distinct parts, each one of which must be completed with its regular order before anything can be done on the succeeding part.

1. Foundations, anchorage, and towers.
2. Placing the cables.
3. Placing the stiffening trusses.

The first portion, involving the foundations, can be pushed forward with rapidity under favorable circumstances. A large number of men can be worked to advantage, and, although the total expenditure is great, the time consumed in making it need not be considered as a very important factor, compared with what is to follow.

The second step, weaving the cables, is necessarily tedious. Each one of the 72,000 wires must be drawn over separately, and adjusted to the proper tension. Few men can be advantageously employed, and the work is liable to be much delayed by high winds and bad weather.

The third division involves a larger factor of the unknown than any other portion of the bridge. A lattice truss, 120 feet high and 3,500 feet long, must be framed at the works to the permanent curve which it is to occupy when the bridge is completed. All the rivet holes must be drilled and every connection arranged so that when the structure is complete there shall be no undue or uncertain strain upon the rivets. Then all the individual pieces must be transported to the erecting platform (which is necessarily suspended from flexible cables) and lifted up to their proper position with reference to the other pieces with which they connect. When it is remembered that these other pieces are constantly varying in position, as the platform changes with every movement of the load, and with every variation of temperature, the complications involved in this last but all important element of the construction can best be appreciated by those who are familiar with the process of making similar connections when the platform from which they are made is perfectly rigid. We feel convinced that if the "majority of the board" had considered this detail more carefully they would not have intimated that the suspended trusses would cost less per pound than that which had been assumed for the cantilever.

The Question of Interest.

Owing to the peculiar characteristics of the suspension bridge as above briefly outlined, a question of interest and capital invested is involved which, of itself alone, would handicap the enterprise beyond all hope of success. Let us examine somewhat in detail this interest account: According to the estimate of the board, the first section would cost: Substructure and anchorage, $17,480,960; towers and anchor bars, $4,759,-615; total, $22,239,575.

It is possible that under favorable circumstances the work represented by this expenditure might be completed in four years. This would give an average of two years' interest on the whole amount, say, $22,000,000 at 5 per cent. for two years—$2,200,000—which must be added to the estimate of cost of this part of the work.

After the first division has been completed the placing of the cables begins. There are 15,500 miles of wire in these cables, weighing 42,000 tons. It will be interesting to compare these figures with the records of the East River bridge. The four cables of the Brooklyn Bridge contain 14,000 miles of wire, weighing 3,500 tons. The first rope was stretched across the river Aug. 14, 1876, and the last cable was completed Feb. 17, 1879, giving practically two and a half years for this part of the work. It is altogether probable that with increased facilities and the experience already gained a considerable advance in the rate of progress might be hoped for in placing the seven cables on the North River bridge. With a view to giving the suspension plan the benefit of the most liberal consideration, we will assume that six times the amount of work can be done per diem on the North River as was accomplished on the East River. Even under this assumption, it would require five years to lay the cables, preparatory to the erection of the suspended superstructure. This last operation involves the placing in position, suspended from the cables, of 50,000 tons of structural steel, under conditions which are unprecedented in magnitude and complications. This tonnage nearly equals the entire weight of the superstructure of the famous Forth bridge, which required four years to erect; and it is upward of two-fifths of the weight of the proposed cantilever.

The time required for the erection of this material must necessarily be somewhat conjectural, owing to the unknown difficulties inseparably connected with the design. Having no desire to magnify these difficulties, however, we shall assume that after the cables are laid and wrapped, it would require three years to complete the suspended superstructure ready for traffic. The total interest charged would therefore be: Average two years at 5 per cent., $2,200,000; substructure during construction of remaining portion, $22,000,000 for eight years at 5 per cent., $8,800,000; cable laying, cost, $6,700,-000; average two and one-half years at 5 per cent., $837,000; suspended superstructure, cost, $4,500,000, average one and one-half years at 5 per cent., $337,000; interest on cost of cable during erection of suspended superstructure, three years, $1,005,-000; total, $13,179,000.

The Experience at Niagara.

We thus perceive that the time required for the entire work would be: Substructure, four years; cables, five years; stiffening trusses, three years; total, twelve years, with the interest charge of, say, $13,000,000, to be added to the original estimate of $35,000,000. This would make the cost of the bridge proper $48,000,000, which would be prohibitory. To doubt the board would concur in this opinion, judging from its expressed views regarding the cost of the longer cantilever span.

With such evidence of the impracticability of a suspension bridge of 3,200 feet span, it is perhaps needless to waste further time upon it here. It may, however, briefly refer to the experience obtained on the Niagara suspension bridge, since its completion, in 1855, as indicative of the inherent defects in the suspension principle of construction where railway traffic is to be considered. Almost from the passage over it of the first railway train it became evident that the form of stiffening truss was not adapted to the duty required. After years of costly repairs it was determined to replace this truss with a steel structure, designed in accordance with the most approved theory. This work was successfully executed by that distinguished engineer, L. L. Buck, in 1880, from which time the company owning the property, the railroad companies requiring to use it, and the traveling public passing over it, have been slowly but surely making up their minds that for practical railroad purposes it is a failure, and steps are now being taken to replace it with a structure which is self-supporting and rigid at the same time.

It may be added that a charter was granted by Congress some years ago for a suspension bridge crossing the North River about the line of Fifty-third Street. This location involves more favorable conditions for a clear span without a pier in the river than exist above Fifty-ninth Street, and there is no requirement in the law involving the expenditure of a definite sum annually. It can hardly be expected that the New-York and New-Jersey Company could make any better progress in the direction of long-span suspension bridge exploitation than has attended the effort at the lower location. For the reasons above mentioned, and others which could be given, the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company has become convinced that a suspension bridge spanning the entire river could not be built at a cost which could be expected to earn interest on the capital invested, and it has therefore felt compelled to urge the acceptance of its plan, involving a clear span of 2,000 feet, with a pier in the river, in such a position as to involve a minimum of interference with navigation. The cantilever bridge, with 2,000-foot span, involves no specially complicated features of construction. The soundings at the site of the river pier reveal conditions similar to those encountered in the construction of the Hawkesbury bridge, built by us in Australia, and we feel confident that with the experience thus gained we can construct this pier at a very much lower cost than the board has estimated, and that the contingencies therein involved do not approach in magnitude those connected with cable laying and erection of superstructure in the proposed suspension bridge.

Advantages of the Cantilever.

The cantilever form of construction has the additional advantage of permitting erection of the entire superstructure as soon as the two main piers are completed. Work can be carried on in both directions from each pier simultaneously, and also upon the anchor piers thus making it possible to keep a maximum of men employed almost from the first, with the result that when a junction is effected at the centre the anchor spans will also be ready to attach to their supports, and the bridge will be ready for use. The effect of this upon the interest account will readily be perceived. The total expenditure upon the two main piers preparatory to the erection of superstructures we have estimated at $8,000,000, which includes a liberal item for contingencies. This estimate is based on records of work already accomplished by us under similar circumstances, and is not a mere guess. We should expect to complete this part of the work in three years, which is a liberal time allowance compared with our estimate of four years for the sub-structure of the suspension bridge, costing $22,000,000. The erection of 120,000 tons of superstructure we can insure at the rate of 800 tons per week, which will give three years after the main piers are finished for the completion of the bridge. The total interest charge would then be as follows: $8,000,000 at 5 per cent. for 1¼ years, $600,000; $8,000,000 at 5 per cent. for 3 years, $1,200,000; $12,000,000 at 5 per cent. for 1¼ years, $600,000; total, $2,700,000; which, added to the cost, gives $22,700,000 for the bridge proper. The enormous saving in interest involved in this, together with the very much lower first cost, will, it is confidently believed, commend the cantilever plan to the investing public, and thus render practicable the construction of a bridge which must prove of inestimable benefit as well to the people of this metropolitan centre as to the country at large.

CARL SCHURZ RE-ELECTED

Again President of the National Civi Service Reform League.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION

William Dudley Foulke Makes an Address in Which He Shows Why the Reform Has Failed in New-York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—There was a largely increased attendance at to-day's session of the National Civil Service Reform League Convention. The meeting opened with the reading of the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

1. The National Civil Service Reform League congratulates the country upon the valuable additions to the classified service made by the President in his orders of Nov. 3 and Dec. 12. It regards as especially significant and worthy of commendation the fact that such measures were not postponed, like important extensions of the merit system heretofore made, until after a Presidential election removing the party in power; and also that they were made immediately effective, thus preventing preliminary changes of officials for partisan reasons in the places to which they apply.

2. The league demands that these orders be strictly and faithfully executed by all officers charged with their enforcement, and that all subterfuges designed to impair their effect and rob the public service and the country of their benefits be resolutely exposed, frustrated, and punished; and especially that all Cabinet and other superior officers refuse their sanction to removals or appointments made in evasion of their terms.

3. The league calls attention to the excellent results of the merit system, where the law is faithfully enforced by efficient Commissioners and executive officers, as in the Federal classified service, and in that of the State of Massachusetts, and it asks the people to contrast these results with the demoralization prevailing where the law has been evaded and nullified, as in the City and State of New-York.

4. The league commends to the attention of its fellow citizens the admirable report of Postmaster General Bissell on the reform of the civil service in his department, and congratulates the country on the adoption of regulations discouraging partisan activity on the part of Postmasters and forbidding the removal of letter carriers except on written charges, with full notice and an opportunity to make defense.

5. We call upon the present Congress to carry out the recommendations of the report of the Postmaster General, and to pass the bills now pending for taking fourth-class Postmasterships out of politics and providing for the systematic, businesslike method of appointment to this important branch of the public service.

6. The league commends the adherence to reform methods in the departments of the Navy and of Agriculture, and in the management of the Indian schools. It condemns the partisan reconstruction of the Consular Service and the many unjustifiable changes in the Treasury and the Interior Departments made for political reasons.

7. The league recommends the promulgation of a rule by the executive authority requiring that employes be acquainted with charges that may be preferred against them before they shall be dismissed from office.

8. The league asks that a rule be adopted requiring that specific reasons be filed with the Civil-Service Commission, for the failure to appoint the person whose name stands highest on any certified list; that power be given to the commission to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to put them upon oath or affirmation, as is allowed by law in the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and that a system of registration for all laborers, be established by law.

9. The Attorney General having decided that soliciting by letter in a Government office contributions for political purposes from Federal employes, is not a violation of the civil service law, the league, while dissenting from this interpretation of the law, which, in a great measure defeats its purpose, demands an amendment thereto expressly prohibiting such solicitations under the penalties provided in the act.

10. The league recommends that the office of Inspector in the Indian Service be included within the classified service, so that partisanship, which now seriously interferes with the performance of duties of incumbents of this office, be eliminated.

11. The league recommends that executive action be taken applying to the local government of the District of Columbia the principles of civil service reform, and, if found necessary, that there be such legislation as will carry into effect this recommendation.

12. The league rejoices in the general recognition of the merit system as an essential part of all plans of municipal reform, and in the evidence of popular confidence, as shown in the adoption by the people of New-York of a Constitution requiring competitive tests for admission to the civil service of that State.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. President Schurz then introduced William G. Lowell of Brooklyn, who read a paper by Mr. Straus of New-York, who was unable to be present. The paper treated of the advisability of extending the civil service rules to the Foreign Consular Service. It asserted that a higher grade of officials and the system of promotion for efficiency were necessary for the perfection of the service, and that such ends could only be attained through civil service reform. Judge William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind., was the next speaker. He said, in part:

Just as men will buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, so it is true in the market of politics, which the spoils system represents, that the vote value of every appointment is the normal standard toward which every appointment gravitates. No one will deny that a party Government is a necessary phase of popular Government. Party Government exercises much the same function that competition does in the commercial world, that war does in the physical world, and that the struggle for existence does in the organic world. It is part of the great development of nature through the survival of the strongest and the fittest. Where all men vote, the strongest must conquer at the ballot box by essentially the same rule under which armies conquer in war. The temptation is powerful to use all means, lawful and unlawful, according to the Decalogue and the Golden Rule or against them, to defeat the enemy.

In earlier times and among the lower types of humanity the love of booty was a powerful motive with the man of war. The right to despoil his enemy was never questioned. But it has gradually dawned upon the consciousness of the civilized world that this right of plunder not only inflicts unnecessary hardship upon the conquered, but that it is the greatest weakness of the conquering army. How many have been the battles lost where, after the first onslaught, the victorious troops, instead of securing the fruits of their victory, devoted themselves to plunder, and have in turn been overcome and despoiled? The military world recognizes that the courage of the soldier must be sustained by some other motive than by the hope of spoil, and that to allow an army to devote itself to plunder is to corrupt and ruin it. This is true none the less in politics than in war. In nearly every instance patronage is a source of weakness rather than strength. President Arthur had the offices, yet he could not secure a renomination, and whether Cleveland or Harrison controlled the patronage, the elections always went the other way.

So much for the evil—now for the remedy. When things become too bad, the first impulse is to turn out the party in power and try the other. But a moment's thought will show that merely to change an administration is a clumsy way to reform these abuses. The cry, "Turn the rascals out," proceeding alternately from the camps of Israel and Judah, and followed by the transfer of spoils, is very edifying and gives no hope of permanent reformation. We want something that will improve both parties, not merely while they are wandering in the desert, but while the flesh pots of Egypt are before them. We do not want a nostrum or opiate which gives mere temporary relief from pain and leaves the source of the malady untouched, to attack us with greater violence on the morrow.

Our experience in constitutional restrictions shows that the evils of government are not always least where its powers are limited by certain fixed laws; that it is wiser to trust our rights to general pre-established rules than to leave them to be determined by the irresponsible will of another.

If you ask why we want appointments controlled by rules and examinations, why we are not willing to trust the discretion of the executive or even of the Legislature, we answer: "For the same reason that you insist that the Judge who passes upon your life, liberty, or property shall be governed by fixed rules of law." The further civilization advances the less it leaves to be determined by the caprice of its rulers.

The happy results of this reform are shown clearly by the experience of Massachusetts. Here the competitive system has been gradually extended until it embraces nearly all subordinate administrative places in the Commonwealth. And in Boston and other large cities even laborers are registered and receive employment according to systematic regulations which admit of no partiality or political influence.

The results in the City of Brooklyn are equally satisfactory. Here the competitive system has been extended so as to embrace mechanics, who are examined in regard to the use of their tools and the knowledge of their trade. Oral examinations, with stenographic reports, are relied upon, and there are instances where mechanics unable to read or write have passed well and secured good positions. The merit system in Brooklyn has secured admirable order in every department and a material saving in the cost of government.

The only conspicuous instances in which the merit system has apparently failed to accomplish the best results have been in the State and City of New-York. Reasons for this were very clearly shown in the examination before the Senate committee. The number of places for which competitive examinations were required was constantly reduced, and the number of excepted places was constantly increased, until on July 1 the excepted places were 510, the non-competitive 1,887, while the competitive were reduced to 429. This is not civil service reform; it is the spoils system.

Positions were transferred by the wholesale from the competitive to the non-competitive list. The detailed history of the degradation of the State system was told by the former examiners and the present Commissioners. Under the blighting administrations of Gov. Hill and Gov. Flower it was shown that whenever any commission had commenced to work toward the proper enforcement of the law it was at once dismissed. Complete suspension of the rules was directed in several cases, and political applicants were exempted from examination, until only 12½ per cent. of the entire places in the State were retained in the competitive list. Similar causes in the City of New-York have led to similar results. The people of that State in their recent election showed very clearly that they understood that the cause of the failure was not in the law or the system, but in the unworthy men who had nullified it.

If there be one thing more to be feared to-day than any other, it is the gradual deterioration of patriotism from the intrusion of special and selfish interests in our public affairs. The love of money and the lust of power have been fraught with disasters not less formidable than the sword of the enemy. We may preach unselfishness and remind each other of our civic duties, but we cannot change the nature of man. His words of the prayer "lead us not into temptation" are quite as applicable to the political as to the spiritual world.

The purpose of the civil service reform is to remove from political life the temptations begotten by the love of office. When that shall be done, another great safeguard will be added, and we shall have another assurance of the continued integrity and purity of our national life.

The report of the Auditing Committee showed the affairs of the league to be in good shape. The Finance Committee recommended that individuals, as well as associations, be admitted to membership, and it will be arranged so that every subscriber to Good Government, the official organ of the league, will become an associate member.

Ex-Senator Foulke, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, read his report. President Cleveland is commended for dismissing Commissioner Jones, but is blamed for his appointments in the Indian and Pension Bureaus. Postmaster General Bissell is called a friend of the movement, and compared favorably with Wanamaker, whom Mr. Foulke calls "a hostile critic of the cause." Mr. Foulke said Mr. Gresham had advanced the civil service reform cause, but his assistant, Josiah Quincy, had looted the Consular Service.

In supplementing this report Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore freely criticised Secretary Carlisle for appointing his son Logan chief clerk, and for other acts.

Richard H. Dana of Boston then delivered a brief address upon "The Relative Importance of Civil Service Reform." Mr. Dana said that an effort was being made to centralize power and responsibility in Boston and New-York as a means of municipal reform, a measure which he believed in, but if the reform stopped there little would be accomplished. To return to the one-man power with no other change was to return to that which confessedly worked badly. Was it not true that the power for evil in the American Government rested on the desire of men for Government ebployment? The unrestricted power of patronage was the power of despotism. No other reform would be of much avail until the people abolished the patronage of offices. If the people would, as a nation, recognize that civil service reform was not a fad, but the profoundest, most important, and most durable of reforms, it would be quickly accomplished.

President Adams of the University of Wisconsin delivered a few remarks upon the progress of the reform movement in England and America.

Before adjourning, Carl Schurz was re-elected President and the following Vice Presidents were chosen: Charles Francis Adams, Boston; A. H. MacDonough, New-York; J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; the Right Rev. F. C. Ryan, Buffalo; William Potts, Connecticut. George McAneny, New-York, was re-elected Secretary, and Silas W. Burt of New-York Treasurer.

To-night there was a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, under the auspices of the Chicago branch of the National League.

GRILL SUPPER, ALE, PIPES, AND SONGS

Alumni of Williams College Hold Their First Social Meeting.

The first social meeting of the present year of the Williams Alumni Association of the City of New-York was held last evening at the Hotel Brunswick.

A grill supper was served at 10 o'clock, with the usual college accompaniments of pipes and musty ale. A quartet of college glee club men led the singing.

Short addresses were made by William B. Putney, President of the association, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Walter D. Edmunds, Congressman-elect Southwick of Albany, Hamilton Wright Mabie, and Carl C. Nott, Jr.

Among those present were H. H. Anderson, John C. Goodridge, Arthur H. Maston, F. F. Thompson, Henry Loomis Nelson, Jacob F. Miller, John Tatlock, Jr., Bainbridge Colby, Henry W. Banks, Jr., Arthur W. Francis, Francis Lynde Stetson, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Walter B. Safford, Dr. Vanderpoole Adriance, Talcott Banks, J. Edward Simmons, Dr. Abbott E. Kettredge, Benjamin Hall, Clark Williams, Dr. Henry D. Nicoll, and Arthur B. Graves.

Southern Veterans Express Thanks.

The Benevolent Association of the Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, which recently sent a commission to Gettysburg to locate the position of Louisiana commands on the battlefield, has written to the United States Gettysburg Battlefield Commission thanking the members for the courtesy shown to its delegates.

Floated Under the Birdge.

A man clad in a peculiar rubber suit and equipped with a paddle floated under the Brooklyn Bridge about noon yesterday. He continued toward the Battery for a short distance. Then he made a landing, walked across to Broadway, and then through Park Row, followed by a crowd of urchins, and boarded an elevated train.

AN IMPORTANT NEW PICTURE:

"1805" Napoleon at Austerlitz

A superb engraving by JULES JACQUET from the original by J. L. E. MEISSONIER in the collection and by special permission of the DUC D'AUMALE.

To be found at all first-class Art Stores or at the new

Klackner Galleries

No. 7 West 28th Street, where also may be found a choice collection of pictures suitable for

Holiday Gifts

at prices from FIVE DOLLARS upward.
Call or send for descriptive pamphlet.

STEPHENSON IN A CELL

The Convicted Police Captain Confined in Number 3, Tombs.

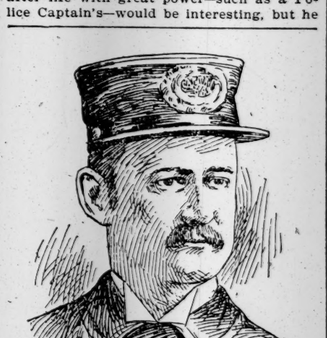
HIS LAWYER WILL MAKE AN APPEAL

Trials of Other Indicted Policemen May be Delayed—What Dr. Parkhurst and Others Say of the Case.

The conviction of a man who had but recently held the autocratic position of a New-York Police Captain, his incarceration, with other offenders, in the Tombs prison, and the possibility that he may serve a ten years' sentence as a convict in stripes—those were the unprecedented announcements over which the metropolitan civilians wondered and metropolitan policemen worried yesterday.

John T. Stephenson, who many times had been admired as a fine officer, as he led a battalion of men up Broadway in the annual Spring parades, was in Cell No. 3. It was, indeed, something to excite wonder. And that he was a prisoner as the result of a transaction involving a few baskets of peaches was almost as wonderful.

Mr. Stephenson's opinion on life with great restrictions—as viewed from a cell—after life with great power—such as a Police Captain's—would be interesting, but he withholds it. It is reported of him, however, that he slept fairly well—that is, for one who is not used to sleep in cells, and that he seemed to enjoy his breakfast. Then he received two callers.



Ex-Police Captain Stephenson,
Convicted of accepting a bribe, and now in the Tombs.

The first was one of his five brothers. The second was his lawyer, Ira Shafer. Mr. Shafer and his client conferred. Then Mr. Shafer sought his home at Oaks, N. Y., with the view of resting after several days of arduous labor for a client and a friend. The client thereafter ruminated for the rest of the day, occasionally declining to see a reporter.

Mr. Shafer did not say, after the conference, what his next step would be, but he had indicated it before the conference. It was to apply for a stay and bail. It is expected that he will do this to-day.

Mr. Shafer said also that he was much cast down at the verdict. From some reports, Mr. Stephenson can give him points on that condition.

"I did not talk with him last night," went on Mr. Shafer. "I was overcome, and saw that he was, and so I left him with a handshake."

He was asked for an opinion on the trial. He replied that he still thought the prosecution failed utterly to make out a case. He did not wish to criticise Justice Ingraham, but did not, naturally, agree with his rulings. All men were liable to err.

An appeal, he said, would be taken on the exceptions to the rulings as to the admission of certain testimony and to the refusal of the court to charge as he requested, not unprecedented grounds for appeal in other cases.

"One of my principal exceptions," he explained, "was taken on the ground that the Justice erred when he charged that the witness Edwards was not an accomplice in the eyes of the law."

Lawyer W. Travers Jerome, Mr. Goff's associate, considered the conviction as an event of great importance. It meant that an honest jury could be obtained in New-York for the trial of officials who have committed offense. The result of the trial, too, was an exhibition of the value of the facts brought out before the Lexow committee as to the rottenness of the Police Department.

Dr. Parkhurst had something to say about the conviction of Stephenson. He thought the conviction was due more than anything else to the change wrought by the Lexow committee's disclosures in the atmosphere of the courts and of the District Attorney's office, and also in the public mind, though the Judge was probably not affected.

The District Attorney's efforts to secure conviction were the most gratifying result of the prevalent feeling, and the Doctor could not but think that if the same spirit had surrounded the trial of Devery, his conviction, too, would have been certain. The victory was very encouraging. The case was not by any means the strongest of the police cases, so it was possible to expect that other convictions would follow.

That the case was, if anything, much weaker than many others, was the opinion of a number of persons, interested and otherwise, who discussed it.

"Peaches," said one. "Who in the world thought a Police Captain would ever get convicted because he took peaches? I think a few of those jurors remembered some of the evidence about other transactions in which Stephenson's name was mentioned, brought out by the Lexow committee."

The conviction of Stephenson was soon supplanted by the query, "Who will be next?"

This was asked by many persons, and answered reliably by none, at any rate by no one outside the office of the District Attorney. It was reported early in the afternoon that Max Schmittberger, the big Captain of the Tenderloin Precinct, would be the

BROOKLYN BOWLERS WIN

Take Two Well-Rolled Games from the Manhattan Bicycle Club.

STEBBINS SECURES HIGH-SCORE HONORS

Kings County Wheelmen Team Meets a Double Defeat, with the Union Countys Opposed to Them.

Gotham's only representative in the wheelmen's bowling tournament, the Manhattan Bicycle Club team, paid the Brooklyn Bicycle Club "five" a visit at the Elephant alleys, in Brooklyn, last evening, and, according to one of the defeated men, "got it in the neck." By this it is supposed that he meant the Manhattans were badly whipped.

A glance at the scores will bear out this supposition, at any rate. The first game showed a difference of sixty-nine pins in favor of the Brooklyn lads, and the second 126.

Two successive defeats, after a double-headed victory over the formidable "five" of the Union County Roadsters, caused the Manhattans a deal of worry. They had their regular team along—Pelin, Staubach, Fraenkle, MacFarland, and Bartsch—yet they could not tumble the pins in anything like good form. And this, too, in the face of the fact that their opponents were crippled by the absence of Swezey, one of their best rollers.

Kelly, an alleged novice, twirled the wooden spheres in Swizly's place, and he cut down the pins as well as the next man. He averaged 150 for the two games—pretty good work for a novice. The Manhattan "rooters" thought to "rattle" Mr. Kelly by calling him a dude, but this trick didn't work at all successfully. The harder the aforesaid "rooters" tried to hoodoo Kelly's spheres, the truer they would roll. So, finally, Mr. Kelly was permitted to roll unheralded.

Staubach was again out of form, and did but little better than in that memorable contest against the Union Countys. MacFarland, alone of the New-Yorkers, got a fairly good score. In the first game he knocked over 178, which proved to be the second best score of the game, and the third in point of merit of the evening.

That adonis of the alleys, little Major Stebbins, carried off the highest score honors with 182, made in the introductory skirmish. He had his eye on the head pin at every twirl of his twenty-seven-inch sphere, and was a tower of strength when pins were needed. In the second game, Mr. Stebbins tied "his man" with 153. He kept score on the blackboard for his team, and between that and his rolling he had his hands full.

A large party of wheelmen witnessed the bowling, and found opportunity to applaud every good play. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	5	5	4	140
Kelly	0	7	3	155
Stebbins	2	7	1	182
Leach	3	4	3	172
Allen	3	2	5	153
Total	9	25	16	802

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	1	4	5	142
Staubach	1	2	7	122
Fraenkle	1	5	4	146
MacFarland	4	4	2	178
Bartsch	1	5	4	145
Total	8	20	22	733

FRAMES.

Brooklyn	68	160	231	301	376	465	562	638	706	802
Manhattan	62	137	216	284	350	427	502	592	667	733

Average—Brooklyn, 160 2-5, Manhattan, 146 3-5.
Scorers—Joseph Oatman and C. W. Smith. Umpire—George R. Hobby, Jr.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	1	6	3	150
Kelly	3	2	5	145
Stebbins	3	2	5	153
Leach	4	3	3	168
Allen	3	6	1	179
Total	14	19	17	801

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	0	3	7	120
Fraenkle	4	4	5	134
Staubach	2	4	4	153
MacFarland	1	2	7	119
Bartsch	2	3	5	149
Total	9	16	28	675

FRAMES.

Brooklyn	97	179	244	311	415	499	571	646	726	801
Manhattan	64	111	176	246	309	386	429	523	607	675

Average—Brooklyn, 160 1-5; Manhattan, 135.
Scorers—C. W. Smith and Joseph Oatman. Umpire—George R. Hobby, Jr.

ROADSTERS ON THEIR METTLE.

Beat the Kings County Wheelmen at Bowling Handily.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 13.—The Union County Roadsters thoroughly redeemed themselves to-night on the alleys after the stinging defeat administered to them Tuesday night by the Manhattans. They beat the strong Kings County Wheelmen, 873 to 805 in the first game, and 875 to 742 in the second.

The Roadsters are unaccustomed to the brilliancy of the Bowery, and being all of exemplary habits, were dazzled at the attractions of the street, and consequently succumbed to the Manhattans on Tuesday night. At least that is their excuse.

To-night, on their native heath, confidence was restored, and they came out as they entered—by the front door. In the first game the Kings County lead for two frames, and then the Roadsters braced up and they rolled the third and fourth frames without a break, and from this point on they were never headed. It is noteworthy that the lowest score in the first game for the Roadsters was 151.

Howard, for the Roadsters, was on his mettle. In the first game he rolled four strikes and a spare in succession, and lead the van with the high score of 210. Capt. Chamberlain put up the high average of 169 for both games. The rooms were densely packed with enthusiasts and "rooters." Messrs. White and Drumpleman sprung a new cue for the Roadsters in the first game, which seemed to have a satisfactory effect, for immediately the Roadsters began to regain the confidence they had in themselves before that famous Bowery game. It was "Hulla, baloo, hooray, hooray, Rahway." This took immensely with the crowd, and seemed to "rattle" the visitors. In the second game the Roadsters were never headed, and won by 113 pins. The Roadsters went through the seventh, eighth, and ninth frames without a break. Strikes and spares followed one another in rapid succession. Try as they would, the Kings County boys could not overcome the Roadsters' lead, and toward the end of the game they gave up in despair, and their play became listless.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	3	3	173
Martin	5	2	3	172
Chamberlain	3	5	2	167
Mooney	2	5	3	151
Howard	4	5	1	210
Total	18	20	12	873

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miles	1	5	4	149
Hart	2	6	2	164
Gardner	2	3	5	142
Nellis	4	4	2	173
Martin	4	4	2	177
Total	13	22	15	805

FRAMES.

U. C. R.	72	136	246	353	441	520	597	687	775	873
K. C. W.	71	141	219	322	407	485	568	633	714	805

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	2	5	3	159
Martin	1	6	3	160
Chamberlain	4	4	2	171
Mooney	4	3	3	177
Howard	4	4	2	188
Total	15	22	13	855

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miles	3	3	4	153
Hart	2	4	4	152
Gardner	2	4	4	143
Nellis	2	5	3	164
Martin	1	3	6	128
Total	10	19	21	742

FRAMES.

U. C. R.	92	178	256	332	424	482	585	681	767	855
K. C. W.	50	128	213	263	348	407	504	592	666	742

Scorers—A. C. Watson and Frank Brown. Referee—E. B. Slater.

REVISED THEIR CONSTITUTION.

Meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—A regular meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey was held to-night at the clubrooms of the Atalanta Wheelmen of this city, with C. Frank Klereker of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson in the chair. Representatives were present from the following clubs: Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark; Union County Roadsters of Rahway, Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City, Elizabeth Wheelmen, Englewood Wheelmen, Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers, Montclair Wheelmen, Bergen County Wheelmen of Ridgefield, East Orange Cyclers, Tourist Cyclers Club of Paterson, Asbury Park Wheelmen, and Century Cycle Club of this city.

The Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws submitted its report. It was referred back to be put in type and submitted to the delegates at the next regular meeting. It was a complete revision, enlarging the scope of the association.

Dr. H. Lyman Clark of the Union County Roadsters resigned as Treasurer on account of pressure of business, and James H. Robley of the Montclair Wheelmen was elected to fill the vacancy. In the absence of the Chairman of the Social Intercourse Committee some anticipated social events failed to be reported upon.

There was a discussion regarding the unpleasant outcome of the Asbury Park Wheelmen's last century run to Newark. A complaint was made at the time by the unattached wheelmen that there was no reception tendered to the visitors in this city. The Asbury Park papers adversely criticised the Newarkers for the alleged discourtesy. To-night it was brought out that the fault was entirely with the Asbury Park Wheelmen in running ahead of schedule time. They were expected at 8 o'clock, but instead arrived at 6 P. M. and scattered throughout the city. They had anticipated a reception as elaborate in its proportions as the welcome accorded to the Associated Cycling Clubs at Asbury Park last June, when the Mayor and Common Council turned out and the whole town participated in the affair. The delegates to-night stated that the affair had no connection with the association, and no notification had been sent to it of the run.

NEW-YORKERS WIN.

Visitors Secure Many Heats at Philadelphia Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—A nine days' bicycle tournament began here to-night at Industrial Hall, with four races between Class A men. None of to-night's races was finished, only the preliminary heats being ridden off. The attendance was not large, only about 200 people being present.

The track is a very small one, being eighteen laps to a mile, and the turns were exceedingly dangerous looking, being twelve feet in elevation. There were two or three spills in the different heats, but no one was seriously hurt.

The star attraction of the evening was the appearance of Champion Zimmerman, who rode an exhibition mile in 2:23 3-5. Harry Wheeler appeared with Zimmerman, but did not ride, and Zimmerman announced that his appearance at this tournament was positively his last as a professional bicycle rider, as he intended to retire and go into business. The entries in each race were so large that three men were limited to a heat, and in some only two appeared.

The visiting wheelmen were very successful and landed first in a number of heats. The Class A racing will be continued to-morrow night, and on Saturday night the finals will be ridden off. At 12:05 on Sunday evening a six-day-seventy-two-hour race will begin, for which there are a number of good professional men entered.

Summaries:

One Mile, 2:50 Class.—First heat won by Howard Raspor, Wissahickon Wheelmen, Philadelphia; time, 2:39 2-5. Second heat won by Charles Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York; time, 2:33 3-5. Third heat won by P. K. Manning, Quaker City Wheelmen, Philadelphia; time, 2:40 4-5. Fourth heat won by A. A. Smith, Referee Wheelmen, Camden, N. J.; time, 2:49 2-5. Fifth heat won by J. B. Buzzard, Chester Bicycle Club, Philadelphia; time, 2:57 3-5. Sixth heat won by R. D. Crouse, Golden Eagle Wheelmen, Philadelphia; time, 2:29 2-5.

Second Race, One Mile, Open.—First heat won by W. C. Roome, Jersey City Athletic Club; time, 2:23 3-5. Second heat won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York; time, 2:23 1-5. Third heat won by C. T. Earle, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn; time, 2:29 2-5.

Third race, half mile, handicap, 50 yards limit.—First heat won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York, (scratch;) time, 1:09. Second heat won by William Mushet, Caledonian Club, Philadelphia, (45 yards;) time, 1:11 4-5. Third heat won by W. C. Roome, Jersey City Athletic Club, (15 yards;) time, 1:09 3-5. Fourth heat won by C. T. Earle, Kings County Wheelmen, (30 yards;) time, 1:10. Fifth heat won by F. H. Rumford, Chester Bicycle Club, Philadelphia, (40 yards;) time, 1:12.

Fourth race, two-mile heats of five-mile open race.—First heat won by W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York; C. A. Church, Chester Bicycle Club, second. Time—5:08. Second heat won by W. A. Wenzel, Quaker City Wheelmen; Philadelphia; Charles A. Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York, second. Time—5:06 2-5. Third heat won by W. C. Roome, Jersey City Athletic Club; C. T. Earle, Kings County Wheelmen, second. Time—4:55.

CYCLISTS ENTERTAIN FRIENDS.

Successful Reception of the Kings County Wheelmen.

The Kings County Wheelmen gave a reception and entertainment at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. The wheelmen's friends occupied every seat in the parlor, which was transformed into a theatre for the occasion. The entertainment consisted of a piano solo by Emil Adolphi; mandolin duet, Barbetti brothers; monologues, William "Josh" Daly; Eureka Mandolin Quintet—Dave Scott, J. Telfair, H. Copeland, W. Wyatt, and H. Fischer; recitation, Francis Kelley; comic songs, C. T. Wiegand.

Among those present were D. McLean, Miss Van Cott, Miss Hayward, J. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Long, N. S. Paige, Hugo Windram, Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Jones, H. C. Shimer, Miss Reade, W. H. Graham, Miss Beynur, S. J. Graham, Miss Jewell, H. W. Eldridge, Miss Taylor, L. M. Pearsall, Miss Pearsall, C. C. Pearsall, Miss Drinker, C. T. Wiggans, Miss Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. White, J. G. McDonald, Miss Nellis, J. Foster, Miss Chapman, S. G. Lambert, Miss Lott, Mrs. C. W. Nellis, H. Robins, Miss Robins, W. H. Kay, Thomas Ivory, T. Hawley, Miss Emily Roehr, C. J. Roehr, Miss Elly Roehr, C. M. Hendrickszen, W. T. Wyatt, H. King, Harry Haupt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morehouse, F. E. Wadsworth, C. A. Brown, Miss Sheffer, C. Stephan, Charles McLaren, T. L. Wilson, and H. L. Powell.

The members of the Entertainment Committee were W. H. Graham, E. A. Laur, W. H. Kay, Hugo Wundram, and S. J. Graham.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—While returning home recently from an all-day run without his lamp, "Billy" Taxis, the Quaker City crack, was spotted by a wheelman "copper," who hailed him, intending, no doubt, to arrest him for riding without a light after dark. Taxis paid no attention to the policeman's shouts, and immediately the latter was in hot pursuit. For a time the officer kept within whispering distance of the Class B man, and apparently thought it was only a question of a few minutes when he would wear him out. He did not know his man, though, for when Taxis had enjoyed the fun long enough he put on steam and left the "copper" far in the rear.

—One of the probable candidates mentioned for the League Presidency is R. G. Betts, one of the cleverest and most poular lights in the metropolitan cycling world. There is no phase of cycling with which Mr. Betts is not familiar. He is a member of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, a delegate to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and a walking, or, rather, a wheeling, repository of records, incidents, and historic happenings, important and otherwise, relating to the great sport of cycling.

—Another proof of the usefulness of the bicycle is given in the announcement that there is a movement under way in Philadelphia to mount the special-delivery boys in the Quaker City Post Office on wheels for the quicker distribution of special matter. It is argued that one boy on a bicycle can deliver more letters in less time than half a dozen riding on street cars or walking.

—Great things are expected of "Nat" Butler next season. The Boston critics say he will not be far from the top of the Class B heap. "Tommy" Butler, "Nat's" brother, is also expected to do excellent work in the Class A events. Both rode in surprising form at the recent international tournament.

—The Ramblers of Buffalo have a mileage record for the season of 258,562 miles. This club probably has the strongest corps of road riders in the world. W. L. Steimal, W. R. Blake, W. F. Buse, A. B. Goebler, and A. E. Weinig are among its most famous scorchers.

—The five-lap indoor track in process of construction at Cortland, N. Y., will be the largest of its kind in the world. A track outside of the building for Summer racing will be four laps to the mile. Work on both tracks is progressing.

—Zimmerman stated in Philadelphia yesterday that he had not decided what he would do next season. He might, he said, go to Australia or to the Continent, or go into the manufacturing business.

—John Kain, the Boniface, is to have a cinder cycle path built in Philadelphia. It will be four laps to the mile, and will probably be situated near the old Philadelphia Driving Park.

—The transportation of bicycles by Florida railroads this Winter will be subject to a charge. The Florida roads are the only roads in the South which have made this rule.

—The flying start is in practice in Italy. Both Zimmerman and Wheeler say that it works very successfully at the Italian circuit meets.

—Cyclists are forbidden by the authorities to use tandems, triplets, and quadruplets on the streets of Florence, Italy.

—The Pacific coast record for 100 miles is 4:47:11, and was made by Fay Stevenson of Los Angeles, Cal.

—Nine o'clock P. M. is the latest hour at which cyclists are allowed to ride in the streets of Vienna.

TO PLAY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The New-York State League to be Organized To-night.

Now that the season for inter-collegiate football is over, the votaries of the association game are preparing for a vigorous campaign, and there will be a meeting to-night to form an organization to be known as the New-York State Association Football League. There are quite a number of clubs in this vicinity which follow the game, and it is rapidly gaining in popularity, although the unfortunate professional scheme started in the Autumn threw a damper upon it for the time being.

It is expected, however, that considerable interest will be aroused by the movement which will be begun to-night and that many of the principal teams in this vicinity will give the undertaking their hearty support. M. Southwell of the Brooklyn Wanderers' Club has been acting as Secretary pro tem. of the projected organization, and he has heard from the Red Stars of Harlem, the Centreville Athletic Club, the Scottish-American Athletic Club, South Brooklyns, Brooklyn Wanderers', and West Side Shamrocks of their willingness to become members. These clubs will send delegates to the meeting to-night, and it is expected that the Americus, Kearney Rangers, and Sylva Athletic Club will also be represented. Officers will be elected, a schedule adopted, and a constitution and by-laws passed upon, so there will be plenty of business to keep the delegates busy.

The followers of the "dribbling" code, have noted with peculiar satisfaction that Princeton has organized an association team, and they look upon this as a sign of its coming popularity. Haverford College has also an eleven, and if a few more colleges form teams the feature of the game will be assured.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S TROUBLES.

His Horses Not Being Raced—Jockey "Jimmy" Lambley Discharged.

Little "Jimmy" Lambley, the light-weight jockey whose license was withheld by The Jockey Club because "Pa Bill" Daly didn't want him to ride for any other owner than himself, is now suing "Lucky" Baldwin for breach of contract. Lambley signed with Baldwin for two years, secured a Turf Congress jockey's license, and has been riding for the California millionaire during the last few weeks. With the advent of the notorious "Bill" Brien as trainer of Baldwin's stable came Laambley's discharge "because he would not ride to orders."

What those orders were does not appear. They may be guessed, however, from the fact that the running of Baldwin's horses, particularly Rey El Aanta Anita, has been so peculiar that the San Francisco Jockey Club has ruled both "Bill" Brien and Willis Duff—the latter foreman of the stable—off the turf. Brien charges that Duff "doped" Rey El Santa Anita by giving him water to drink just before two races that he lost when he was a hot favorite. Mr. Baldwin, much to the surprise of people in this section of the country, discharged Duff and sticks by Brien. Meantime, the Board of Stewards of the San Francisco Racing Association has pointed out Brien's unsavory reputation in the East to Baldwin. But the master of the Santa Anita Stables pays no attention to proofs which the Stewards deemed strong enough to rule Brien off the turf, as has been done before.

Baldwin's horses are not being raced pending an attempt to settle the trouble.

James Lambley is not implicated in any of the crooked work that has been notorious in Baldwin's stable, which may cause some surprise, as the lad used to ride according to "Father Bill" Daly's orders, and between Daly and Brien there doesn't seem much to choose.

DRIVING CLUB MEETING.

Mr. Willis's Resolutions on Qualified Members Voted Down.

The meeting of the Driving Club of New-York, held at the Hotel Metropole last night for the purpose of electing officers for 1895, was not very well attended, less than one-fifth of the 500 members on the roll being present.

President Samuel McMillan being too ill to attend the meeting, Vice President W. B. Fasig acted as Chairman.

C. A. Willis offered a series of resolutions which set the meeting in a flurry. All the resolutions were finally voted down, and the only one of real importance was that which proposed that "no person shall hold any office in this club who is not a duly-qualified member, elected in accordance with the by-laws, which provide for the payment of an initiation fee of $100 as a condition precedent to membership." In support of his resolution, Mr. Willis said a system of admitting outsiders to the full privileges of the club without the payment of this initiation fee had lately been in vogue, and he proposed to put a stop to it if possible.

In taking a vote on the question Chairman Fasig ruled that the twenty-five-dollar members might vote, and being in a majority, they tabled the resolution by a vote of 24 to 18. This did not satisfy Mr. Willis, and he announced that he would carry the matter into the civil courts.

The following were elected to the Executive Committee for the coming year: Andrew Miller, Frederick Gerken, H. R. Murray, E. S. Hedges, James Butler, L. A. Burke, Gen. Jacob Baiz, S. B. Clark, John Rudd, Anton Schwartz, John D. Barry, and Capt. C. H. McDonald.

After the club meeting adjourned, a meeting of the new Executive Committee was held, for the purpose of electing a President and a Secretary and Treasurer, but, a bare quorum being present, action was deferred until a more representative gathering could be had. Andrew Miller is all but certain to be the successor of President Samuel McMillan, and E. S. Hedges is slated to fill the office of Secretary and Treasurer, now held by S. H. Mason, Jr. A vote of thanks was tendered to all the outgoing officers.

Treasurer Mason's report shows the club to be in excellent financial condition, with a balance of $4,339.79 in the treasury and about $3,000 outstanding in unpaid entrance fees, &c.

Monmouth Club's Hunt.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 13.—Huntsmen of the Meadowbrook and Monmouth Clubs held a drag hunt near here this afternoon. A special train at noon brought down about fifty persons from New-York, who followed the hunters in tally-hos and carriages. The teams of one of the tally-hos in waiting at the station ran away, but no one was in the conveyance, and the horses were caught in town without any damage being done.

Among the prominent society folk out were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Col. Stevens, Miss Pomeroy, and Miss Webb, the two last named riding in the hunt. The gentlemen taking part in the chase were Count Castellane, James Blute, P. F. Collier, and Col. Stevens.

The hounds were unloosed at Newman Springs, and the scent carried them over the bridge to Swimming River, through Leedsville, and over the fields as far as Stoutwood Park, a distance of nearly ten miles. Another hunt will probably take place next Saturday at Middletown.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Isaac Murphy, the colored jockey, who, up to the time of his performance on Firenzi at Monmouth Park, three years ago, was considered one of the best riders on the turf, is in hard luck. Since his drunken exhibition referred to he has not been able to secure much employment. He had always been extravagant in his habits, with a marvelous capacity for champagne. "The Smoked Archer," as he was called, is now riding the famous old gelding Freeland in a play called "The Derby Winner," which is being performed in the West. He wears Ed Corrigan's colors, just as he did when he rode Freeland in his great race against Miss Woodford at the Brighton Beach track, ten years ago.

—D. T. Campau, while in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Review of the Trotting Association confirmed the story that a big running meeting under the management of the Detroit Driving Club is a probability for the coming season. If such a meeting is held, however, he says it will be under license from The Jockey Club. He will have nothing to do with the American Turf Congress if it remains under Ed Corrigan's domination, as at present.

—A story has been circulated to the effect that Henry of Navarre, the best horse of 1894, would be sent to England to try conclusions with the best horses of Great Britain. Like most of the talk about American horse owners going to England to race, this is simply rubbish. A private letter from Byron McClelland says that Henry of Navarre will spend the Winter in Lexington, Ky., and will race in the United States, if he races at all, next year.

—At Col. W. P. Thompson's Brookdale Stud in New-Jersey there are 30 weanlings, 20 of which are fillies. They will be sold as yearlings next June. Of the lot 11 are by Uncas, 8 by Macaroon, 6 by Faverdale, 5 by Stonehenge, and 4 each by Kinglet and Ventilator. All the sires represented were once owned by the late D. D. Withers. Col. Thompson's imported sire Stalwart has but one representative in the lot, a filly.

—South Carolina has passed a series of laws making poolselling and bookmaking a penal offense in that State. In Illinois, where there will undoubtedly be some legislative action at the coming session, the horsemen believe that the law that will be adopted will be like the Ives Pool bill in this State, with Winter racing prohibited and the season's sport on any one track restricted to thirty days.

—John A. Morris, who was going to revolutionize the breeding of race horses, has ordered all the American-bred mares he sent to England to be bred to famous English sires, sent back to this country. They will be sent to his breeding ranch in Texas to be mated to American horses. Mr. Morris did not succeed in getting even a good selling plater as the result of his costly experiment.

—James McCormick, who is going to winter the horses belonging to Gottfried Walbaum in the West, writes to a friend in this city that Lamplighter seems to have fully recovered from his lameness and promises to be as good a horse as ever next year. Lamplighter will probably be entered for the Brooklyn Handicap when the stake conditions are made public.

—Tennessee breeders of thoroughbreds who have formerly sold their youngsters in this city, are talking of selling in Chicago, St. Louis, or Nashville next Spring. They fear that the market in this city will not be as profitable as in the past. Local salesmen are just now engaged in trying to convince them to the contrary.

—Lehman and The Preserver of the racing string of C. Fleischmann & Son of Cincinnati have both been fired for lameness. The former was about the best money winner in the millionaire baker's string, and The Preserver is a disappointing son of Salvator.

—Senator Grady, who proved such a disappointment as a race horse last season, has been gelded, but Daly finally accepting Matt Byrnes's advice in the matter. Byrnes says he has one of the most promising strings of young horses he ever handled.

—Secretary McIntyre of the Virginia Jockey Club, which raced at St. Asaph, Va., this Fall, says the club will have a high-class meeting there next Spring during March, April, and the first two weeks in May. A number of stakes to be run for will be announced in a few days.

—Charles H. Smith, the Chicago Board of Trade man, has recently paid $4,500 for a yearling filly by Onondaga-Sea Shell. This was done after the filly had shown three furlongs over the Lexington track in 0:35¾, which is the best yearling trial ever made there.

—The St. Louis Fair Association has announced that it will give a thirty-five day race meeting next Spring. The meeting will begin May 25 and close July 6. It will be the longest meeting ever given by the association.

—P. J. Dwyer has shipped a small number of horses to California. He intends to go to San Francisco late in January, for a stay of a couple of months. M. F. Dwyer is already settled for the Winter at Rock Ledge, Fla.

—Richard Croker's horse Dobbins continues to be lame, and it is possible that he may not stand training next Spring. Should this prove to be the case, he will be sent to the Belle Meade Stud as a sire.

—Among the famous mares to be bred to Monbars, 2:11¾, before he is trained for next season's campaign, is Pixley, 2:08¾. The product of such a union should be a very fast one.

—There are stabling accommodations for 650 horses at Montgomery Park, at Memphis, and every stall has been engaged for the Winter.

FLAG OFFICERS WILL CONFER.

Royal Yachtsmen to Consider Cup Committee's Reply.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Daily Graphic will print this paragraph to-morrow:

"Mr. Richard Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, has arranged for a conference of the flag officers on Dec. 15. The Prince of Wales will preside.

"If the meeting considers itself competent to deal with the disputed matters in the negotiations for the America's Cup race, without reference to the general meeting of members, the decision will immediately be formed as to whether, if the cup be won, the Royal Yacht Squadron will accept the trusteeship under the new deed.

"The New-York Yacht Club's interpretation respecting the powers conferred by the mutual agreement clause is generally considered satisfactory, although many think the challenger should not be placed in the position of asking any concession at all."

The America's Cup Committee held its usual daily meeting at James D. Smith's office, in Broad Street, yesterday. Those present were Chairman James D. Smith, Archibald Rogers, A. C. Canfield, Latham A. Fish, Gouverneur Kortright, and J. F. Tams. They remained in Mr. Smith's office for an hour. Mr. Smith said that no communication had been received from Lord Dunraven or from the Royal Yacht Squadron, and so there was nothing for the committee to do but read and confirm the minutes of the last meeting.

"The only way that a race can be held next year," said Mr. Smith, "will be through a square backdown on the part of the Royal Yacht Squadron."

H. Maitland Kersey has had no reply to his message sent to Lord Dunraven, and he is as much in the dark as ever.

At the New-York Yacht Club all the members who visited the clubhouse during the day were anxious to hear if there was any news. All seem eager to have a race, and if all the negotiations fall through there will be lots of grumbling, and the Cup Committee will come in for a good share of the blame.

It is hinted very strongly in the clubhouse that the Cup Committee is not unanimous in supporting the ultimatum sent to Lord Dunraven. Mr. Smith recently said that the committee that successfully arranged the races in 1892 exceeded its powers when the condition clause was conceded to Lord Dunraven. In 1892 Gen. Charles J. Paine was Chairman of the committee, and the other members were Archibald Rogers, James D. Smith, Latham A. Fish, and A. Cass Canfield. All of these gentlemen except Gen. Paine are on this year's committee, and in addition to these are J. F. Tanes, C. Oliver Iselin, and Gouverneur Kortright. It would seem that there was a difference of opinion in the committee of 1892 and that those who were in the minority then are in the majority now.

It is certain that there are many opponents to the new deed of gift in the New-York Yacht Club, and some of the best-known and most influential yachtsmen are opposed to it because they claim it is unsportsmanlike.

of more than $1,000,000 for the defense of the cup and to see the contests. If only two yachts were built, $150,000 would be spent in constructing, fitting out, and sailing each. That would make $300,000 for the two. To put the Navahoe, Jubilee, Colonia, and Vigilant in racing trim as possible cup defenders would cost $100,000. There would be three trial races, and thousands would go out on excursion steamers and tugs to see the races. Suppose twenty excursion steamers went outside the Hook with an average of 1,000 on board at $2 each. This would mean $120,000. Then there would be at least fifty tugs at an average of $75 a day, another $11,250.

For the three cup races there would be at least thirty big steamers with 1,500 on each. Putting the average price of a ticket at $2, this would make $270,000. Twenty smaller steamers would carry 500 each at an average of $1 a head; a total of $30,000. One hundred tugboats at $75 a day would make $22,500. This would make the grand total $853,000, without reckoning the cost of luncheons, drinks, and cigars. If there is no race, the yachtsmen won't be the only ones to grumble.

BROOKLYN'S CRACK WHIST TEAMS

Two New Clubs Join the American League—Coming Tourneys.

Enthusiasm in whist is increasing noticeably in Brooklyn. Two new clubs have just joined the American Whist League, and Brooklyn now stands at the head of the league in club membership.

The two new clubs which now swell Brooklyn's list to eleven in the league, are the Union League and Aurora Grata Clubs. The Union League has been prominently identified in whist for some time, and among its followers of the popular game are many first-class players. It has been a member of the Inter-Club Whist League of Brooklyn ever since that organization was started, two years ago, and in the annual contests has always made a good record. Last year it ranked fourth in the championship games among ten clubs competing. This year, with twelve clubs in the contest, it has won three games and lost two, standing but one game below four clubs which are tied for first place, each having won four games and lost one. These are the Carleton, Lincoln, Excelsior, and Montauk Clubs.

The Union League whist contingent has been considerably increased this year by new players, and has an efficient man for Captain of its team in Mr. F. P. McCall.

The Aurora Grata Club has recently taken up the game seriously. This club has a handsome clubhouse, and is composed solely of members belonging to different Masonic orders.

Brooklyn whist men are anxious to secure the annual Congress of the American Whist League for their city in 1896. The congress for 1895 will be held in Minneapolis.

There are several other whist clubs in Brooklyn besides the eleven now in the league, and it would not be surprising to see a few more additions made before the close of the present season. The nine clubs which have been members of the American Whist League for some time are the Algonquin, Brooklyn Whist, Carleton, Excelsior, Hamilton, Hanover, Lincoln, Midwood, and Montauk Clubs.

The league has at present a membership of 113 clubs. Twenty-four clubs—a little more than one-fifth of the total number enrolled—are from this State.

At the play last week Chicago beat Minneapolis by two tricks.

After the Christmas holidays several big tournaments will be arranged in Brooklyn. A contest with the famous Hamilton Club of Philadelphia is looked forward to as one of the special features.

Basket Ball at Washington Heights.

Basket ball at the Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association has opened in a very lively manner for the present season's work. Most of the old players are back in their places, and several new men are showing considerable ability in the game. Under the instruction of their physical director, Reene B. Howland, the members of the team are in excellent playing condition, which was well shown the other night in a contest with the team from the Mount Vernon Young Men's Christian Association. It was the first game of the season with an outside team, and after a close fight the Washington Heights men were rewarded the victory by a score of 3 to 0.

Capt. Frank Quigg of the home team and his men, Max Schmitt, Edward Shoemaker, James Scott, Albert Shoemaker, and Robert Woodworth, showed better team work, keeping the ball in their own territory most of the time. The Mount Vernon players were Leroy Powell, Captain; A. B. Beckwith, W. Conklin, J. Bauman, J. McIntyre, T. Cohen, and A. Bridgeman. Secretary George Budd of Mount Vernon and Director Howland of the Washington Heights branch acted as umpires.

This evening there will be a match game between the first two teams in the gymnasium, and to-morrow night an informal gymnastic exhibition will be given by twelve skilled leaders from the Eighty-sixth Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

Bowling.—Columbias vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.
Stag party, Hudson County Wheelmen, at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.
Smoker of Castle Point Cyclers, at Hauser's, Fourteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken.
Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.
Meeting of oarsmen regarding the use of Speedway water front for boathouses, Grand Union Hotel, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15.

Philadelphia bicycle tournament; amateur races.
Opening of new Manhattan Athletic Club, 8 P. M.
Entertainment New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 P. M.
Star Athletic Club boxing tournament, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.
Lone Star Boat Club entertainment at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Seventy-first Regiment games, at armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.
Yachting.—Lecture by Capt. Howard Paterson, at Seawanhaka Yacht Clubhouse, 8 P. M.
Fencing Club handicap tournament, at 37 West Twenty-second Street, at 8:30.
Long Island Wheelmen's stag entertainment, at 1,281 Bedford Avenue.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Union County Roadsters vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Hamburg and Greene, Avenues, Brooklyn.
Star Athletic Club boxing tournament finals, Ravenswood Hall, Long Island City, 8 P. M.
Fencing tournament, New-York Athletic Club.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Bowling.—Castle Points vs. Manhattans, at Uncle Sam's alleys, Bowery, near Houston Street; Columbias vs. Invincibles, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Atalanta Wheelmen, at Newark.
New-York Athletic Minstrel Show, at Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Bowling.—Liberty Wheelm

ITS WORK FOR THE POOR

What the University Settlement Society Has Accomplished.

SPEECHES AT THE ANNUAL RECEPTION

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Seth Low, and Others Show the Necessity of Such an Organization —The Report.

The annual reception of the University Settlement Society was held last night at the Guild House, 26 Delancey Street. More than 200 society women and men interested in the work of this famous and succesful charity organization were present.

The Guild House would have delighted a Zuyder Zee housewife by its neatness and cleanliness. The gathering was in the conference hall, and Mrs. Henry Holt, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, and Miss Edith Minturn were at the tea and coffee table.

Of those present were Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. George A. Custer, Miss Moncure Conway, Mrs. C. H. Russell, Miss Chanler, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Schiff, Miss Schiff, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. B. E. Cruger, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. John B. Pine, the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. C. H. Woerishoffer, Miss Welling, Mrs. and Miss C. C. Speiden, Mrs. R. S. Minturn.

Seth Low, President of the society; Richard Watson Gilder, Joseph B. Gilder, Henry Holt, Chairman of the council; Norman F. Cross, J. Noble Hays, Gifford Pinchot, E. J. Wendell, E. B. Andrews, Stanton Coit, A. J. Compton, M. E. Gates, D. C. Gilman, H. P. Wright, A. C. Bernheim, Lester W. Clark, F. J. Goodnow, A. B. Mason, P. J. Mosenthal, James R. Sheffield, John B. Pine.

An invitation had been sent to Archbishop Corrigan. He sent a special messenger with his regrets.

Henry Holt, who presided, presented the report of Librarian Helen Moore. He said the society was flattered by the attendance at the reception. Of the work of the society to bring men and women of education into closer relation with the laboring classes so that they might meet on a common ground for educational purposes he said:

When we think that we made the poor and the unfortunate our political masters it's very much our business to look after them.

Miss Moore's report reviewed the progress of the library, which was opened to members a little more than a year ago. It has never been possible to gratify more than two-thirds of the applicants. This was because there were more child members than juvenile books, the capacity of rooms and the limited resources and facilities of the library.

There are 1,873 volumes in the library. The circulation for November was 2,185 volumes, and last week 600 books were given out. So great is the demand for and the wear and tear on the books that it is only by covering those that come in in the morning that they go out the same afternoon with their message of delight.

Miss Moore notes the discrimination of young Hebrews. They always want the best literature. The eighty-three histories of the United States are always out. But they have also a passion for stories of valorous citizenship and patriotism and fairy tales.

The membership is 633. A small fee is charged. This was sufficient last year to add $2,000 to the funds of the society. A great want of the library is some provision of the world of print for children too young to read aught but nursery rhymes. Another need is of books to supplement school work and entertaining and wholesome literature, like the works of Scott, Cooper, Kipling, and Twain, to supplant the dime novel literature. Boys want the better books. They are eager to read them, and consider no effort too great to get them. The members of the library are honest. When 500 volumes were called in in July there were only four that were not returned.

W. S. Ufford of the Sanitary Union of the society said that it was organized two years ago, with a small working corps. Its outside work was organized. The method is to go out one night a week, and usually two members of the corps go together. A block is selected and there is a house-to-house visitation. The aim is to meet residents or the caretaker or housekeeper, and instill ideas of cleanliness and protective hygiene, and to endeavor to promote co-operation between tenants and landlords' agents.

The greatest evil encountered was the divided responsibility for cleanliness. The common sink had to be fought and the necessity of cleanliness in this regard explained. In ill-lighted houses the landlord had to be appealed to, and he failing, the proper department. One hundred complaints on this score made last year were promptly attended to.

The work of the union in 1894 is summed up as 1,000 visits to 250 tenement houses occupied by 3,000 families. Sanitary inspection is combined with friendly visiting. President Wilson of the Health Department is in favor of many of the reforms urged by the union, such as halls well lighted day and night, glazed panels in doors, and air-tight ash and garbage chutes. Mr. Ufford hoped that the suggestion of separate receptacles for ashes and garbage would be carried out.

A distinct aim of the union is to accurately discover the condition of child life in dense population. Proper school accommodation does not exist. More kindergartens are needed. That of the society can accommodate no more applicants.

Winifred Buck was generously applauded in her report on the influence exerted on a class of boys by young women of refinement. The work of the class was mapped out so as to include gymnastics, instruction, games, and conversation. The results were encouraging. Some of the experiences of the teachers were novel. For instance, the discovery that the pupils were engaged in "a game called craps." The tendencies of the pupils were good, however, as when a comrade died they could hardly be dissuaded from investing all their savings, about $3, in a mourning wreath. Miss Buck made an earnest plea for kindergartens and clubs for boys.

James B. Reynolds, the head worker of the society, sketched the operations of the various humanitarian schemes of the guild.

Intelligence was developed by the society in the kindergarten and graded boys' and girls' clubs by forty-six workers. Then there were the Penny Provident Fund Bank, library, reading room, and classes in bookkeeping and stenography. Each club gave athletic training.

During the last campaign the guild took an active interest in politics, entering into the work as if dealing with a social question, and appealing to voters on the moral issues of the contest. The results were gratifying.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford said that the efficiency of the society was evidenced in the addresses made by those who had preceded him. The workers of the society had ample encouragement, the tide was rolling up, the trade winds were setting. Splendid as had been the work of these men and women in these few years, they were only the vedettes of the army of humanitarians that is to come.

"God bless the men and women who commenced this work," said the speaker, fervently. "They sin against God who do not know the needs of the poor of this city. Hands are wanted, not money. Money will come when it is needed from the coffers if it takes dynamite to open them."

Urging trust in the unfortunate, Dr. Rainsford said: "Without faith you cannot please God, or satisfy man. There is something in life sweeter than gain—the delight in serving others, in having faith in them."

"If even a small proportion of the things charged against Trinity Church are true, had the wives of the members of the corporation known of them, they had not existed," Dr. Rainsford said.

Dr. Rainsford concluded by quoting Charles Kingsley:

While a slave bewails his fetters,
While an orphan pleads in vain,
While an infant lisps the letters,
Heir of all the ages gone.
While a lip grows ripe for kissing,
While a groan from man is wrung,
Know by every want and blessing
That the world is going on.

Mr. Holt, in introducing President Seth Low of Columbia College, took up the subject of interest in politics introduced by Mr. Reynolds, and speaking of the locating of a Good Government Club at the Guild House on election day and its arbitrating all questions submitted by rival factions, referred to "Dry-Dollar" Smith, and Mr. Low smiled. Mr. Holt ascribed the defeat of "Dry-Dollar" Smith to the activity of the society's workers.

Mr. Low said that the need of such an institution as the guild was manifested by the last remark, which confused "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan with "Silver-Dollar" Smith.

Mr. Low lamented the lack of knowledge of the needs of the unfortunate in crowded tenement districts. Such knowledge could only be learned by investigation. A traveler rushing through a country and writing a book could write nothing of value in regard to the habits of its people. One who settled in such a country might, after years of observation, write something of value in regard to its inhabitants.

"We want," continued the speaker, "your personal help, and we want your money, and I tell you that frankly."

Such help, Mr. Low said, might be given in proportion to the means of the donors. The cables of the Brooklyn Bridge were made of strands, and the strands of wire were easily broken singly, but combined were capable of sustaining the vast structure and traffic.

"Give us that sort of help," concluded Mr. Low. "You have made our hearts glad by coming here to-day; make our hearts glad in the way I have indicated."

An inspection of the Guild House was made before the visitors went away.

POPULIST CONTESTS BEGUN

Charges of Wholesale Frauds in the Recent Elections for Congressmen in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 13.—The Populist contests referred to in these dispatches some days ago have begun. Notice has been served by Populist competitors upon Allen, in the First; Money, in the Fourth; Williams, in the Fifth, and Spencer, in the Seventh Congressional District. In addition to numerous charges of fraud on the day of and leading up to the election, it is alleged that Article XII. of the Constitution and Chapter 103 of the Revised Code of this State are in direct violation of the act of Congress admitting the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress, approved Feb. 3, 1870, wherein it was expressly stipulated as follows:

Provided further that the State of Mississippi is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions:

First—That the Constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, [meaning the Constitution of the State of Mississippi of 1890.]

It is alleged that the violation of said acts has cut off 25,000 voters in the districts from the right of suffrage. It is further charged that Article XII. of the State Constitution of Mississippi and Chapter 103 of the Revised Code directly contravene the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and they were deliberately constructed and passed by the Constitutional Convention and Legislature of the State of Mississippi with the intent and for the purpose of nullifying the said Constitutional amendment and rendering it of no force or no effect in the State of Mississippi.

HE HAD SANAFTMAN REMOVED.

The Mayor Looks Up His Record in the Public Works Department.

Mayor Gilroy's attention was called yesterday afternoon to the testimony of Max Sanaftman, one of the witnesses before the Lexow committee. Mr. Gilroy ordered that a search of the records of the Department of Public Works be made to ascertain what there was in Sanaftman's statements. Afterward the Mayor said:

"I find that as Commissioner of Public Works I appointed Max Sanaftman a detailed laborer. His duties were to look after the firms engaged in the business of putting mastic or tar roofs on buildings. These roofers require a fire built in the street to prepare their material, and I required that they should obtain permits for these fires, so as to protect the city's interests, particularly where there were asphalt pavements, which might have been injured by the fires. Sanaftman reported on applications for permits and saw to it that the fires were properly maintained. Instead of reporting at the office once a week, the record shows that he reported for duty every day. The records further show that I dismissed Sanaftman from the service for blackmailing one of the roofers with whom he had to deal.

"I heard of Sanaftman's dealings, and had him up on charges. It was proved to my satisfaction that Sanaftman had received $25 in consideration of his not objecting to the granting of permits. There were forty or more other detailed laborers in the department, but I don't think that any of them will assert that they had sinecures under my administration."

THE TENNESSEE GOVERNORSHIP

The Republican Plurality 798—Democrats Will Make a Contest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—The poll lists and tally sheets from Roan County were received last night by the Secretary of State, completing the returns of the election. Secretary Morgan made public the official vote for Governor, as follows: Evans, (Rep.,) 105,104; Turney, (Dem.,) 104,356, Mills, (Pop.,) 23,092. Evans's plurality, 798.

There will no doubt be a contest for the Governorship. Both sides claim fraud, and are gathering evidence.

The Paskola Decision Postponed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 13.—Justice Winkler was to have given his decision today on the demurrer filed by the defense in the case of the Food and Dairy Commission against Drug Clerk John Oesper, but at the request of the defense he postponed the decision until Saturday. Oesper's arrest resulted from his sale of a bottle of Paskola to Assistant Commissioner G. G. Luebbing. In court this morning his counsel stated that the manufacturers of the product had sent briefs bearing on the matter, which were on their way here from New-York, and hence the postponement of the Justice's announcement of his finding was asked for.

New-Jersey Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for New-Jersey offices, as follows: J. H. Brower, Bargaintown; Albert Ladynski, Chesilhurst; C. H. Haines, Parry.

Man came in t'other day to buy a house-coat.

Salesman: "Do you want underwear?"

Man: "No; can't get it to fit."

Salesman: "You don't read our advertisements?"

Man: "Yes, but I don't believe 'em."

But he bought some underwear and a bath-robe and bath-slippers and neckties and more—$75 worth of stuff.

He's going to bring that underwear back if it don't fit. We'll tell you if he does.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

STABBED WHILE SHE PRAYED

BRIDGET DOYLE OF BURLINGTON IS PROBABLY FATALLY HURT.

After Giving Her Assistance, ex-Councilman Haines Is Shot by James O'Neal at a Woman's Instance.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 13.—Bridget Doyle lies at her home probably dying from a stab wound in the abdomen, and ex-Councilman I. Snowden Haines is suffering from gunshot wounds in the back and legs.

About 11:30 o'clock last night Mrs. Doyle of East Burlington, who keeps a little store on Columbus Avenue, retired to her room and prepared for bed. She was kneeling by the bed side in prayer when she heard a slight noise behind her. Turning quickly she saw a man whom she recognized as Alfred Climer approaching the bed. Before she could utter a sound the fellow seized her by the throat and plunged the keen point of a shoemaker's knife deep into her left side. The blade broke and a portion of it remained in the flesh. Mrs. Doyle fell back unconscious. Climer jumped through a window to the portico, and then to the ground.

As soon as Mrs. Doyle's condition was discovered Dr. Hugh was summoned and the police were notified. The doctor probed for the broken blade, but without success. Mrs. Doyle is sixty years of age, and the chances are against her recovery.

Climer was captured at 11 o'clock this morning by Officer Gall in the woods near Florence. It is supposed that his purpose in breaking into the house was solely that of robbery.

The first person to respond to the call for help at the Doyle residence was ex-Councilman Haines. After rendering what assistance he could, he started for home. As he passed the residence of Stacy Britton he noticed James O'Neal and Mrs. Britton standing on the doorstep. O'Neal had a gun in his hands. As Haines passed, Mrs. Britton, it is alleged, said to O'Neal, "Shoot him!" and the next moment Haines received a full charge of birdshot in the back and legs. The wounds are not considered serious.

O'Neal had been fined a few hours previous for shooting his neighbor's ducks. When Haines was a member of the Council he opposed O'Neal's application for a liquor license, and for that reason there has been a standing feud between the two ever since.

Climer, O'Neal, and Mrs. Britton are imprisoned in the City Hall.

SENATOR SMITH'S FATHER DEAD

One of Newark's Prosperous Business Men Gone—Long Ill with Diabetes.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—James Smith, Sr., died at 9 o'clock to-night at the residence of his son, United States Senator James Smith, Jr., 14 Washington Place. He had been ill since Saturday last from diabetes, from which disease he had been suffering for several years. Senator Smith, who did not go to Washington on Sunday on account of his father's expected death, was at the bedside, as were also Mr. and Mrs. John F. Shanley, Dr. Daniel Elliott, all the grandchildren, and P. Lyndon Bryce, a nephew.

Mr. Smith remained conscious to the last, and recognized the members of his family. The end came quietly. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it is thought that it will be held on Monday.

Numerous telegrams were received by Senator Smith from his Washington friends expressing their regrets. Among those who were heard from are Senators McPherson, Brice, Gorman, and Hill, and Speaker Crisp.

James Smith Sr., was seventy years old, and had been a resident of this city fifty years. He was born in Ireland. For more than a quarter of a century he had been regarded as one of the most successful and wealthy business men of Newark.

Soon after his arrival in Newark he embarked in the drygoods business, then the grocery, and later in the coal business. He finally began contracting with Michael Shanley, father of B. M. & J. F. Shanley, under the firm name of Shanley & Smith. The firm was the most successful in New-Jersey, and continued until the death of Mr. Shanley, which occurred about twelve years ago. Mr. Smith continued the business a few years longer, and retired from active business a few years before the death of his wife. Since then he had made his home with Senator Smith, and devoted his entire time to the care of his real estate interests, which are very large.

Mr. Smith took an active interest in matters political between 1855 and 1870, and was for eight years a member of the Common Council and two years a member of Assembly. He was elected to the former body in 1858 and served until 1863. In 1863 he was elected Assemblyman, and re-elected in 1864. He refused a renomination in 1865.

Kearney Bank Closed.

KEARNEY, Neb., Dec. 13.—The Kearney National Bank was closed this morning, owing to inability to make collections. The officers refuse to make a statement of liabilities, but claim they will be paid. The bank had $10,000 of county money. The other national banks failed about a month ago. The Kearney National was thought to be perfectly sound.

Two Women Architects' Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The plans of Miss Alice Hands and Mary Gannon of New-York for the Florence Sanitarium to be erected in this city, have been accepted. They were the first women whose work hung in the Architectural League, and the first of their sex to be architects for a large building here.

A Defaulting Cashier's Sentence.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 13.—Joseph Landes, who was cashier of the St. Clair County Bank at Osceola, Mo., was sentenced to-day at Warsaw, where the case was taken on change of venue, to two years in the penitentiary for embezzlement. He pleaded guilty to fourteen indictments.

Reliable Silver Plate,

The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR **HOLIDAY GIFTS,** AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,

16 CORTLANDT STREET.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

287 5TH AV.

All our remaining PARIS MODELS in PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, RECEPTION, DINNER, and EVENING DRESSES, TEA GOWNS, MANTLES, WRAPS, COATS, &c., will be disposed of now at far less than cost of importation.

I. BLOOM. Mgr.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Doll Sale at Sherry's.—The annual doll sale for the benefit of Virginia, Memorial, and Jewell Day Nurseries will take place to-morrow afternoon and evening, at Sherry's. There will be fancy articles and candy as well as dolls for sale. The afternoon will be devoted to children, and the evening to a dance for young people. Tea will be served at 5 o'clock, under the charge of Mrs. F. H. Betts, assisted by Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mrs. Walter C. Taylor, Mrs. Henry Trevor, and the Misses Brewster, Ives, Wilson, Hoadley, and Wickham. The fancy table will be in charge of Miss Kate Rogers, assisted by Miss A. A. Olyphant, Mrs. Le Moyne, and members of the Nursery Guild, among whom will be the Messrs. Woodward, Alexandre, Myers, Benjamin, Boyd, Porter, Lapsley, and Scudder. The baby-doll table will be in charge of Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Robert Waller, and Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Jr., and will have silver articles at reasonable prices for sale, as well as dolls. The toy table will be in charge of Mrs. Richard Irwin, assisted by Mrs. Charles G. Franklyn, Mrs. William Douglas, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John Lowery, and Mrs. William Osgood. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge will be in charge of the "little girl doll" table, assisted by the Misses Del Monte, Keyser, Cora Randolph, Hoppin, Stokes, Godfrey, Robb, Barnes, Marion Smith, Clark, and Grant, and Mrs. Earl Dodge.

—Franklin Sonnekalb's Musicale.—A large number of music lovers gathered in the Hotel Majestic yesterday morning, when Franklin Sonnekalb held the first of a series of three interesting musicales. An excellent programme was rendered by Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Mrs. Anice Boxall, Miss Agnes Crawford, Royal Smith, and the Rubinstein Club, under the direction of Mr. Chapman, including David Mannes, Paul Miersch, and Franklin Sonnekalb. Among the patronesses of the series, nearly all of whom attended yesterday's musicale, are Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. E. C. Stedman, Mrs. A. F. Southerland, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Charles F. Raymond, Mrs. Victoria Holbrook, the Misses Bean, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Amos Kidd, Mrs. C. Frederick Frothingham, Mme. de Neftel, Mrs. Livingston Baker, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Inslee Pardee, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. H. P. Finlay, Mrs. Edwin Garcia, Mrs. Charles J. Perry, and Mrs. Frank Julian Sprague. The next musicale will be held at the Majestic on Jan. 10, and the third and last at the same hotel on Feb. 7.

—Engagements.—A good many interesting engagements have recently been announced. Among them is that of Miss Marion de Peyster Carey, daughter of Mrs. Richard Delafield, to William B. Dinsmore, Jr. The engagement has also been announced of Miss Alice Taintor to A. Lawrence Phillips. Another engagement of interest is that of Miss Bernice Lockwood of West Seventy-third Street to George Leventritt of this city. The engagement has also been announced of Miss Isabel Tobias, daughter of Louis Tobias of 61 East Seventy-third Street, to Mark Schmukler of this city. Society people will be much interested in the engagement which was announced yesterday of Miss Grace Bleecker Frothingham to Clarence Jackson MacSymon of this city. Miss Frothingham is the only daughter of Joseph Frothingham and a granddaughter of the late Col. George Strover.

—Receptions To-morrow.—Many cards are out for receptions to-morrow. One of the most interesting teas will be that of Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Jr., to introduce her daughter at the Barclays' town house, 37 West Forty-sixth Street. Another coming-out reception, from 4 until 7 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, will be that of Mrs. Julien T. Davies of 17 West Ninth Street, to introduce Miss Ethel Davies. Mrs. George G. Shelton has sent out cards for a tea to be given from 4 until 7 P. M., at which Miss Harriet Shelton will make her début. A large reception will be given to-morrow afternoon by Mrs. Henry I. Barbey of 17 West Thirty-eighth Street.

—Pound Party.—A novel feature in the way of entertainment will be a pound party to be given next Wednesday night in the Hotel Majestic. The proceeds will be devoted to supplying several hundred poor children with Christmas presents. The invited guests have been requested to bring a pound of something—ranging in price from 25 cents to $25. These gifts will be auctioned off, unopened, by Messrs. Call, Brown, and Miller, after which there will be music and dancing. The organizers of this Christmas pound party are Mrs. Lillian Gilbert Fish and Mary U. Worstell.

—Fancy-Dress Reception.—A fancy-dress reception was given on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Philip Gengembre Hubert of the Sevillia, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, to the Alumni Association of St. Mary's School. Among the guests were Dr. Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Starbuck, the Misses Sands, the Messrs. Sands, Mrs. G. Greeley Clendenin, Miss Helen Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. George Herbert Watson, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., the Misses Harris, Miss Lillian Hallett, Miss Lee, Miss Goodall, and Miss Thorn.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eaton in Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton have returned to New-York, after a visit of some weeks to Mrs. Eaton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith of Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Divorces Asked for in Ohio.

Form The Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

Three thousand six hundred and ninety-six applications for divorce were made in this State during the past year. It is just that number too many.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Christmas For The Other Children.

If you should think, while busy buying "things for Christmas," that to some children you know, less fortunate than your own, a gift of serviceable clothing would be more than welcome,

We suggest a few garments that, because they are not the latest styles, we have marked at a price which is but a trifle compared with their real worth, considering their wearing qualities: they will make some poor child as comfortable and happy as if they were the most fashionable.

Boys' Overcoats and Reefers, $2.85.
Boys' Suits, Long Trousers, $4.75.
Boys' Kilt Suits, $2.75.
Girls' Wool Dresses, $3.50.
Girls' Cloaks, $3.75 to $5.50.

For your own children we have the most desirable articles for Holiday Gifts, including Toys, Dolls, Books and Games at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

We wish you could see the Neckwear we placed on sale yesterday at 50 cents—regular $1.00 goods.

We wish you could see the Little Boys' Cape Overcoats which we have reduced from $18, $15, and $12, to $10, $8, and $6.

We wish you could see the Gentlemen's Kersey Overcoats we are selling at $25, $28, and $30.

The news of what we're doing at our new store—Broadway, corner 31st St.—to win trade, doesn't travel fast enough. We'd do quadruple the business to-morrow if people only knew.

But we're not getting impatient. We can afford to wait if you can.

B'way and 31st St. store is open until 9 P. M. Saturdays.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Most Artistic Souvenir Yet.—The most artistic souvenir ever presented to patrons of a theatre in this city will mark the fiftieth performance of "The Brownies" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Friday night. It consists of an elegant calendar of the New Year, a foot square, on heavy card paper, a sheet being devoted to each month, and the twelve pieces being fastened at the top with ribbon. Each month is symbolized by a water-color picture, in which the "Brownies" are the chief figures. These little people are represented as enjoying the sports of Winter, Spring, Summer, and Autumn, and the calendar complete is a magnificent collection of scenes from Brownies' Land. The pictures were designed by Palmer Cox himself, and Messrs. Rosenquest and Jefferson, Klaw and Erlanger have spared no expense in the reproduction of the water colors. The souvenir will form an elegant holiday present for the patrons of "The Brownies," and will find a prominent place in many a New-York drawing room.

—Mr. Mansfield's New Rule.—Richard Mansfield has made a new rule for the government of his stage performances. No member of his company is allowed to interrupt the action of the play by stopping to acknowledge the applause of the audience. The rule is found to work well, and to add materially to the artistic effect of the plays. At a recent performance Mr. Mansfield's stage manager announced it to the audience in these words: "A recent rule in Mr. Mansfield's company forbids the disturbance of the illusion of the stage by acknowledging applause, but Mr. Mansfield and his company are none the less grateful for your kind appreciation." The audience realized the value of the rule, and announced its approval by a round of vigorous applause, after the little speech of the stage manager.

—"The Colonel."—A new American play written by William Richard Goodall, and called "The Colonel," will have its first production on any stage in Washington, Christmas Eve. It is a domestic comedy, and tells the story of a Southerner and New-Englander, who fought on opposite sides during the war, and became fast friends after peace had been declared. Frank Mayo will play the part of the Southern Colonel, and Walter Lenox that of the Yankee. Others in the cast will be David Steele, Henry Sodden, William Mandeville, Edith Crane, Joseph Crowell, and Kitty Murray.

—Appropriated an Actress's Check.—William Ashton, the advance agent for "The White Crook" Burlesque Company, was brought to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged by the leading lady of the company, Miss Agnes Beller, with taking a check for $31 which had been given to her by the manager, E. P. Rush. Ashton admitted that he had taken the check and got it cashed, and said, in extenuation of his offense, that he had been working with the company for eight weeks and had not been paid a cent for his work. "It was the only chance I had to get even," he said. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

—Beerbohm Tree's Engagement.—Beerbohm Tree is expected to sail from England on the Paris, Jan. 5. During his engagement at Abbey's Theatre, which begins Jan. 28, he will be seen in "The Ballad Monger," better known to American playgoers as "Gringoire"; "The Red Lamp," a drama of Nihilism, in which he appears as an old man; "Hamlet," "A Bunch of Violets," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and his latest London success, "John a' Dreams."

—M. MacDonald's Mother-in-Law Dead.—W. H. MacDonald was out of the cast of "Prince Ananias," at the Broadway, last night, on account of the burial of his wife's mother, Mrs. Lucy Stone, which occurred in Boston yesterday. Mr. MacDonald will return in time to resume his rôle of Louis Biron in the opera to-night. In his absence the part was taken by William Castleman. Mrs. Stone died last Tuesday. She was in her eightieth year.

—St. James's Theatre, London.—When "The Masqueraders" has run its course at the St. James's Theatre, London, it will be followed by Henry James's three-act comedy "Guy Domville." Henry Arthur Jones is now engaged in writing a new play for Mr. Alexander, the American rights to which have already been pre-empted by E. S. Willard.

—Two New Pantomimes.—Mme. Pilar-Morin, who will be remembered for her excellent work in "L'Enfant Prodigue" at Daly's, has accepted two new pantomimes, which she proposes to produce soon in this city. The books are by Vance Thompson, and the music by Aime Lachaume, the pianist of the Ysaye Concert Company.

—Manager Straffin Arrested.—F. B. Straffin, manager of Bates Brothers' "Humpty Dumpty" Company, was arrested yesterday in Warwick, N. Y., on complaint of Max Hugo, one of his actors, who demands money due him as back salary. Hugo also makes the charge that Straffin assaulted him and stole his trunk.

—Wilson Barrett's "Hamlet."—Wilson Barrett will present his conception of Hamlet at the American Theatre to-night, and at both performances to-morrow. Manager French promises a production as careful as though it were made for a long run.

FLINT'S new store, the centre of attraction on West 23d St. Many novelties in Furniture.—Adv.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fine China.

LADIES' BUREAU SETS.
Handsomely Decorated China
Brush and Comb Tray, Puff Box, Pomade Box, Powder Box, Pin Tray, and Ring Stand,
2.25 each.

INDIVIDUAL TEA SETS.
China Tray, Tea Pot, Sugar, Creamer, and Cup and Saucer,
1.25 each.

ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS.
130 pieces, Handsomely Decorated, Assorted Patterns,
9.98 set.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT CUPS, SAUCERS, PLATES, CRACKER JARS, CHOCOLATE JUGS, Etc.,
AT LOW PRICES.

Fine Cut Glassware

WINE DECANTERS,	2.25	each.
CLARET JUGS,	2.98	"
WINE GLASSES,	7.50	doz.
WATER BOTTLES,	1.75	each.
OIL BOTTLES,	98c.	"
HANDLED BONBONS,	1.25	"
SPOON HOLDERS,	98c.	"
FLOWER VASES,	1.98	"
SUGAR SHAKERS,	98c.	"
FINGER BOWLS,	98c.	"

Immense Variety FANCY GLASS VASES, Heavily Cut and Gilded, at ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in aid of the old and infirm man for whom it made an appeal a few days ago: "G. L. S.," $20; "E.," Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Cash, and Julia C. C. Skidmore, $10 each; James M. McLane, A. B. Lounsbery, "E. Y. J.," Charles Johnson, and Miss Alice Ketellas, $5 each; "Love," "F. W. G." and "E. P. E. R.," $2 each; "St. A.," "Widow's Mite," "R. B. I.," "S. C. W.," and "N. C. L.," $1 each. As more than the required sum has been received, no further contributions will be needed.

—The second of the special Advent half-hour services will be held at noon to-day in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street. The seven-minute address to business men will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel.

—The South African Kafir Choir, that has sung before Queen Victoria and all through Great Britain, will give a free musical entertainment to-night in the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.

Brooklyn.

—An application was made to Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, asking for the discharge of the receiver in the suit of William M. Schwenke against the Kings County Hygiene Ice Company. The estimated value of the plant is given as $225,000, and the claims against the company aggregate $50,000. The Kings County Trust Company holds a mortgage of $250,000 to secure an issue of $150,000 bonds, and the Hamilton Trust Company holds a mortgage for $35,000 on the plant. The judgment of the plaintiff has been satisfied, and Justice Cullen discharged the Receiver, but reserved decision as to the amount of allowance to counsel and Receiver.

—The articles of incorporation of the Law Enforcement Society of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings were approved by Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court yesterday. The Directors are George F. Elliott, the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, the Rev. John F. Carson, William Richardson, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, John Berry, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Col. William C. Beecher, Samuel S. Utter, Freeborn G. Smith, Isaac K. Funk, Daniel G. Harriman, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Nash, the Rev. Cortlandt Myers, the Rev. Dr. James O. Wilson, Henry L. Pratt, and Andrew D. Baird.

—Commissioner Wurster of the Fire Department promoted three men to the rank of assistant foreman yesterday. They were Patrick H. Travers of Engine 32, detailed to Engine 9; Leonard R. Rhodes of Engine 11, detailed to Engine 6, and Andrew W. Belth of Engine 20, detailed to Engine 14.

—Mayor Schieren and Park Commissioner Squiers have decided to remove the Lincoln Statue, which now faces Prospect Park, to a site in the park near the flower garden. The Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Committee made the suggestion, as boys are defacing the statue.

—John Betenhenig, twenty-two years old, of 145 Gwinnett Street, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple. He left a note stating that he was tired of life because he was suffering from consumption.

—Controller-elect Palmer has appointed John M. Ward of the Seventeenth Ward Chief Clerk of Arrears Property at a salary of $2,500. Mr. Ward nominated Mr. Palmer for Controller at the Republican City Convention.

—Mayor Schieren has taken a business trip to Bristol, Tenn., and will return next Tuesday. President Jackson Wallace of the Board of Aldermen will be Acting Mayor during Mr. Schieren's absence.

—Frederick Johnson, forty-seven years old, of 95 North Seventh Street, committed suicide by hanging himself in his apartments yesterday. He was in poor health and despondent.

Long Island.

—The annual election of the Flushing Fire Department resulted as follows: Chief—James H. McCormick; First Assistant—Henry Holden; Second Assistant—Patrick Hanrahan; Secretary and Treasurer—Spillet Smith.

—An entertainment was held Wednesday evening in the James Slip Ferry House, in New-York City, under the auspices of the Long Island Railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—The funeral of Frederick Phanimiller, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, was held at Patchogue yesterday. Mr. Phanimiller was a native of Germany, and was seventy-two years old.

—Sheriff James Norton of Queens County, who will retire Jan. 1, received a social call Wednesday evening from a large number of political friends. He entertained them in a pleasing manner.

—College Point is alarmed on account of a supposed incendiary in the village. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made lately to set fire to buildings.

—A number of burglaries and petty thievings in Hempstead has caused the demand for firearms to increase in an abnormal degree.

—The silk weavers in King's silk mills, at College Point, resumed work yesterday, accepting a 10 cent. reduction in wages.

—The trial of Mrs. "Dell" Whitmore of Wantagh, for shooting Andrew J. Russell, will be resumed to-morrow.

—The Town Board of Hempstead has made an appropriation of $200 for town roads.

Yonkers.

—Kitching Post, G. A. R., has elected the following new officers: Commander—Augustus Kipp; Senior Vice Commander—George R. Hendrickson; Junior Vice Commander—A. H. Tompkins; Quartermaster—William H. Fisher; Chaplain—Joseph Andrews; Surgeon—J. D. Barnes; Officer of the Day—Edward Kinney; Officer of the Guard—J. H. Reln; Delegate to State Encampment—A. H. Tompkins.

—The Terrace City Bowling Club will this evening visit the Friday Afternoon Club, in New-York City, to bowl the first game of a series for a ball. In this city the first game between the Lenox Bowling Club of Mount Vernon and the Terrace City Club, for a bowling ball, took place Wednesday night, and was won by the Yonkers team by 169 pins.

—The Bicycle Club has had alterations made in its clubroom to provide room for a billiard table, which will be set up at once. Another silk banner now adorns the walls of the rooms, the inscription upon it being: "Champion team of Westchester, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties. Cox, Burnham, and Lockwood. Five miles, Sept. 29, 1893."

—The House Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association was in attendance in the hall, at 32 South Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and will be again this afternoon, to receive articles which may be given to the association.

—Sergt. Osborn of

Friday
Dec. 14-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

FUND FOR CAPT. CREEDEN

Mr. Goff Tries to Prove It Was to Pay for His Appointment.

$15,000, IT IS SAID, WAS SUBSCRIBED

Creeden Says He Borrowed Some Money, but Paid Nothing for Place — Miner and Other Witnesses.

The sessions of the Senate investigating committee yesterday were prolific of sensations. During the morning, after hearing more about brutality on the part of policemen, Mrs Kate Monahan told how she had been sent from pillar to post when she endeavored to get rid of alleged disorderly houses in her neighborhood.

Max Sanaftman gave some testimony about the rule of "Silver-Dollar" Smith on the east side of town. He said he controlled the police, the courts, and other agencies to oppress the unfortunate and ignorant. There was a promise that Police Justices are to be investigated.

Michael Moran, who is engaged in the harbor transportation in this city, swore at the afternoon session that in 1891, 1892, and 1893, while he held contracts from the Street-Cleaning Department, he sent checks to Richard Croker for the Tammany Hall organization, of which, however, he was not a member, because he believed if he did not he would lose his contracts. The checks drawn to the order of Richard Croker were produced in court. They were drawn on the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, to the order of Croker, and were indorsed by him.

Capt. Timothy J. Creeden, in charge of the Thirty-third Precinct, had a very uncomfortable time. Mr. Goff had called him to prove the common rumor that $15,000 was paid for his appointment. The Captain denied that he had paid any money. It was shown, however, that through the efforts of "Barney" Rourke a fund of $15,000 was collected. Among the contributors were Henry C. Miner, the theatrical man and Congressman-elect, other business men on the Bowery, and also the keepers of "dives" and liquor stores.

John W. Reppenhagen admitted that he had received this money and had disbursed it, but he said that he had spent the money for "business and pleasure."

During the afternoon session Father Ducey was present for a time. Father McDonald of Brooklyn was also present. It was rumored that he had been sent by Mgr. Satolli. Father McDonald denied the report. Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, had a long and animated conversation with Senator Lexow. Neither would say what it was about.

Another Case of Brutality.

John J. Ferguson of 358 West Forty-fifth Street first testified at the morning session. He had difficulty in speaking, on account of the loss of three front teeth. He said that he lost the teeth on Thanksgiving morning at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was complaining to a fish dealer about the quality of a crab he had bought, when Policeman Thomas Bambrich struck him in the mouth with his fist. Mr. Moss advised Ferguson to lay the facts before the District Attorney.

Mrs. Katie Monahan of 247 West Seventeenth Street told the committee of her efforts to have alleged disorderly houses on each side of her house removed. The property in the neighborhood, she testified, was owned by the Bavarian Star Brewery Company, and she was told by the company to move when she complained of the neighbors. She said that she appealed to Capt. Donohue, Justice Hogan, Superintendent Byrnes, Inspector McAvoy, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne without success. Inspector McAvoy, she said, ordered her out of his office. As a last resort she appealed to Mr. Goff.

Terence Leonard of 11 Hamilton Street appeared on the stand with his head bandaged. He said Dennis Healey, a saloon keeper of Oak and Catharine Streets cut his head on Sunday morning about 5 o'clock. Leonard said he went to the Oak Street Police Station, and the Sergeant told him to get a warrant at the Tombs Police Court. Justice Gradv issued a summons, but gave it to Leonard to serve himself on Healey. A policeman refused to enter Healey's saloon to arrest Healey, and so he went to Police Headquarters and complained to Inspector Williams. The Inspector told him he had no business to be out at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and one of the Inspector's attendants put him out of the office. He then went back to court, and was informed that he could not get a warrant for Healey. He decided that the Lexow committee should know of the case.

Kenny Gets Tangled Up.

Policeman Thomas A. Kenny said he had been connected with the Nineteenth Precinct since his appointment to the force, on May 23, 1892. He told about some persons he had arrested, among them twelve or fifteen women who were walking on the street. Some of these he arrested, he said, on general principles, because he believed them to be loose characters. He could remember no names.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Do you remember "Carrie," with whom you sat in a saloon in Sixth Avenue at 3 A. M.? Did you arrest her? A.—No. I don't remember any such occurrence.

Q.—Do you remember a gambler, "Alf" Heyman, whom you met in a saloon at 3 A. M., with three girls? A.—No.

Q.—Are you a sleepwalker? A.—No. I don't remember being there. I don't say I wasn't there. No. I was not there.

Q.—Are you aware that perjury may be committed here? Will you swear positively that you were not there? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is your "partner's" name? A.—I have none. I am out with different officers.

Q.—You know that the Tenderloin is the most notorious in the city? A.—I have read so in the newspapers and have been told so.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge of that fact as a police officer? A.—No, I have not.

"That," said Mr. Goff, "is the most remarkable thing testified to here yet."

Q.—What time did you get home last night? A.—At 11:30.

Q.—You went out again? A.—No.

Q.—Where were you at 3 A. M. to-day? A.—In bed at home.

Q.—Weren't you at Curtin's saloon, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, at 3 o'clock this morning? A.—No, I don't know the place.

"Alf" Heyman was called and Kenny was told to remain where he could hear Heyman's testimony. Heyman positively identified Kenny and said he met him at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in B. K. Murphy's saloon, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, with a "side partner." He saw Kenny there every night. There were three women with Heyman. Kenny's partner ordered a round of drinks.

"My lady," said Heyman, "ordered beer, and Kenny's partner put whisky in it to make her drunk. It was a put-up job. They offered Policeman Repper $25 two weeks ago to get me drunk, so they could arrest me. I spoke to Capt. Schmittberger about it, and he told me to see Commissioner Sheehan. and Sheehan told me to tell Mr. Goff."

This statement created considerable amusement.

Says He Asked for $500.

William S. Muxlow of 1,287 Third Avenue testified that his father was arrested several years ago for murder, and that Ward Man Samuel J. Campbell offered to fix it so that he would be discharged in the Yorkville Police Court if Mr. Muxlow would pay him $500. The offer was refused, and Campbell then tried his best to convict him, but did not succeed. Mr. Muxlow was honorably discharged in General Sessions.

John Collins, a glassware peddler, of 48 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, was called on to tell how much protection he paid Capt. Allaire. He denied that he paid any money to the Captain.

Capt. Allaire, who was present, made a rush for the door and escaped from the room.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Did you ever tell any one you paid $50 a month to Capt. Allaire? A.—I may have done so when I was drunk. I talk too much when I am in liquor. I gave Detective Hess $9 to get a woman out of prison, but that was twenty years ago. I can remember better what happened twenty years ago than what happened last week.

Q.—Why did you tell two of your Brooklyn neighbors last night that you had paid $50 a month to Capt. Allaire for ten years? A.—If I said so, I lied. I'm always lying when I'm drunk.

"You are a very decent member of society," said Senator Lexow, as Collins was excused.

Max Sanaftman was next called.

Q. (By Mr. Moss)—How many bonds are you on in the Essex Market Police Court? A.—I have only been on two or three in the last three years.

Q.—Who asked you to go on the bonds? A.—Charles Smith. He guarantees me that the men will be on hand in court when wanted.

Q.—You bought a liquor store for Jacob Pomeranz? A.—Yes.

Q.—He was a bondsman for Smith? A.—Yes, and he won't deny it. Smith got the money, and gave Pomeranz protection. Pomeranz bought the saloon, 80 Essex Street, and ran a little game in the back. Then Max Hochstim and others protested to Smith against Pomeranz's game, because it took custom away from their games, and Smith and the police put up a job on Pomeranz. They went before the "Honorable" Justice Hogan and perjured themselves. They said they saw Pomeranz's game running, when, as a matter of fact, it was not, and they arrested him and he was fined $50. Smith has a regular organization in that district, which embraces the police and every lawbreaker there. It numbers hundreds. They can do as they please. They send men to court to represent witnesses and to swear for a man's acquittal or conviction, which depends upon whether he pays Smith or not. There was such a case only yesterday in the Essex Market Court. Smith owed Pomeranz $75 for cigars, and Pomeranz asked Smith to get him discharged. Smith said he would be discharged in Special Sessions. Smith sent the "Honorable" Max Hochstim to introdue Pomeranz to "Col." Stecker, who told him to pay him $15 and plead guilty. Pomeranz did so, and was fined $50, which he raised by pawning his wife's clothing. Pomeranz came to me, and I advised him to write to Superintendent Byrnes. He did so, and I mailed the letter. It contained a list of places protected by Smith and Hochstim. That gang will convict any man of any offense that Smith wants him accused of. Martin Engel is the leader of it.

"Why," asked Senator Lexow, "has there been no revolt against such a condition of affairs?"

"Because," said Mr. Moss, "the people there come from European countries, where they were accustomed to tyranny, and they think the same customs prevail here."

"Why not call some of the Police Justices?" asked Senator Lexow. "It seems to me we should investigate them."

"We shall do so," said Mr. Moss. "Justices Hogan and Koch are bosom friends of Smith, and one of them is almost always sitting in Essex Market. Smith's saloon is the headquarters for that court gang."

"You tell us all you know about these people," said Senator Lexow to the witness, "and the Senate and Assembly of this State will protect you."

"I'm much obliged," said Sanaftman, "but I can take care of myself. I'm not afraid of them. They won't touch me."

Says Police Employed ex-Convicts.

Sanaftman, at the afternoon session, said Superintendent Byrnes referred Pomeranz's letter respecting gambling houses to Capt. Cross, and he told this story:

"The 'honorable' Capt. Cross wanted Pomeranz to go to Essex Market Police Court and apply for a warrant, but I told him not to go. It would be no use, for as soon as the warrants were asked for the gambling house keepers would be notified from the court, and they would clean out their places. I went with Pomeranz to Anthony Comstock, and he sent one of his agents with us to Inspector McLaughlin. The Inspector told us to come back at 2 o'clock that afternoon and he would send officers with us to raid the places. I waited outside of Police Headquarters, and I saw Detective Sergeant Michael Reap come out and go directly to 'Charley' Smith's place, and return to Headquarters with Smith. When I saw that, I knew what was up, and I didn't go back to Headquarters."

The witness told of a raid on Pomeranz's place by Capt. Cross and his detectives. He said that two ex-convicts, hired by the police, went into the place while the witness and a number of other respectable people were drinking there. The ex-convicts sat down at a table and called for beer. Then they asked for a pack of cards. The cards were furnished them and one man threw a dollar on the table. Immediately the police swarmed into the saloon and everybody in the place was arrested.

"Frederick Selig, a wealthy milk dealer," said the witness, "came to bail me out, but 'Charley' Smith, who appeared to be in command of the station house, said, 'No bail will be taken to-night,' and I was locked up in the police station. The next morning, when we were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, Smith was behind the desk, alongside Justice Hogan. The two ex-convicts were discharged, but the rest of the prisoners were locked up in default of $300 bail. We had been committed to the Island for two months, and the Judge refused to take bail for us on Sunday. The next day we were not sent to the Island, as I expected would have been done, but were taken into court and discharged. The 'stool pigeons' afterward told me that they had been employed by the police to 'put up the job' on Pomeranz."

Sanaftman said that he had been employed in the Department of Public Works when Mayor Gilroy was Commissioner. He was in the office of Water Register Riley, and got $2.50 a day for doing nothing. There were sixty such sinecures in the bureau of the Water Register. He had been in the bureau of Water Purveyor Burke, as an Inspector of Street Repairs. There were gangs of six or seven men at work in various places in the city, and each of these gangs had a foreman, an assistant foreman, and a timekeeper. He reported once a week to get his check, and that was all the work he did. He was appointed as a Republican through the John J. O'Brien Association, but when the association went over to Tammany Hall he lost his job, because he would not go with it.

Moran Paid in Checks.

Michael Moran said that he lived in Brooklyn. He was in the towing business and had an office at 12 South Street. For over six years, and up to January of this year, he had a contract for towing garbage scows to sea.

Q.—Who was in charge of the Street-Cleaning Department when you got this contract for the first time? A.—Commissioner Coleman was in charge, and he exacted a promise from me that I must do the work at the lowest possible figure, and must not give up money to any one. He was very particular, and said that if he learned of my giving up any money he would take the contract from me.

Q.—Well, that is very refreshing, at any rate. Did you have any business relations with the police? A.—No.

Q.—Did you pay any money to any one after Mr. Coleman left the department? A.—Only a little money for political purposes.

Q.—Whom did you send it to? A.—To Richard Croker, that was the Tammany Hall organization. That was the organization I was doing the work for.

Q.—Who was in charge of the department when you began to pay this money? A.—Hans Beattie. It was only natural that I should want to keep our end up. There were other men in the business, and this money was paid to the organization to keep us solid.

Mr. Goff produced six checks, all drawn on the New-York Produce Exchange Bank to the order of Richard Croker, and indorsed by him. The dates and amount were as follows: June 16, 1891, $50; Oct. 29, 1891, $50; June 4, 1892, $50; Oct. 3, 1892, $150; June 7, 1893, $50; Oct. 18, 1893, $75.

Mr. Moran identified these checks. He said those dated in June were sent to Mr. Croker to assist in defraying the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall, and those dated in October were intended as contributions to the expenses of the election. He said he had never belonged to any political organization. By the payment of the money he expected to protect the interests of the Moran Towing Company, of which he was the head.

Q.—Why was it that you raised your contribution for 1893 to $75? A.—Well, maybe we were doing a little better.

Q.—And in 1892 you contributed $150? A.—That was a Presidential election, and it was coming on Winter, too.

Q.—Was that the only reason that you increased your subscriptions? A.—Well, I thought that somebody might be paying more, and I did not want to get left. I lost the contract last January.

Q.—What do you know about the tugs Dassori and Municipal, which were owned by the city, and which were condemned as worthless by Commissioner Andrews? A.—The Dassori was sold at auction for $2,600 and the Municipal for $1,700. After the Dassori was sold at auction I purchased it for $2,800 and spent about $450 in repairs, and sold it again to the Mutual Towing Company. It was renamed Governor, and is now employed by the city in towing scows to sea. I think William Daly has the contract. The Municipal was also repaired, and is now in service in this harbor.

Capt. Creeden and His Record.

Capt. Timothy J. Creeden was called. He is a veteran of the war, and is a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association. He is a handsome, gray-haired man. He appeared in uniform.

Mr. Goff treated the witness with great consideration while he recounted his services in the army. The Captain testified that he was appointed a policeman Oct. 5, 1864, on his return from the war, was made a Roundsman on April 4, 1876, and a Sergeant on Aug. 2, 1879. He was appointed Captain on Jan. 12, 1892, his promotion being made on the suggestion of Police Justice John R. Voorhis, who at that time was Police Commissioner.

His war record, as recited by Mr. Goff from the papers furnished by the War Department, showed that Creeden enlisted in the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, afterward known as the Eighty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, on April 17, 1861, and on July 21, 1861, was engaged with his regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, and from that date until mustered out of the service on Oct. 14, 1863, he had participated with his regiment in twenty-three engagements.

The record of the Captain in the Police Department was quite as flattering as his war record, for in his thirty years in the service he had been fined but six days' pay, for trivial offenses.

After all this had been entered on the record to the credit of the Captain, Mr. Goff said: "Now, Capt. Creeden, with this marvelous record, of which any man might well feel proud, it is to be regretted that I am compelled to ask you a question which I trust to your honor to answer fairly. How much money did you pay to be made a Captain?"

Creeden was apparently dumfounded by the explosive force with which the question had been hurled at him. His face flushed, his lips twitched, and beads of perspiration appeared on his forehead. He made no answer.

Paid Out Nothing, He Says.

"Now, Captain," said Mr. Goff, gently, "I have full faith in your honor and your honesty. I have not sought to entrap you or to build up a pile of testimony against you; but I must insist upon an answer to my question."

"I have not paid any money for my appointment," replied the witness in a low voice.

Mr. Goff—I do not want to fence with you, and I again ask whether you have paid any money in any way for your appointment.

The witness repeated his former words: "I have not paid any money for my appointment."

Mr. Goff and Senator Lexow both assured the witness that whatever testimony he gave in this respect could not be used against him, either in court or before the Police Commissioners.

Capt. Creeden then said emphatically that he had not paid any money, directly or indirectly, for the appointment as Captain.

Q.—Was there any money collected for that purpose? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you give promissory notes for money so collected? A.—I have had occasion to borrow money and have given my notes for it.

Q.—Was that borrowed money in connection with your appointment? A.—No; I had occasion to borrow money both before and after my appointment. While a Sergeant I borrowed money to help educate my children.

Q.—Don't you know that $15,000 was raised for your appointment? Now tell the truth. A.—I had no knowledge. I heard from various sources that money was raised for this. I have had people ask me about it, but I did not investigate it. There were no specific charges; simply the common rumor that officers were paying for their appointments.

Q.—Didn't you give promissory notes? A.—I borrowed $1,000 from John Howard, the proprietor of the Kenmore House at Bayard Street and the Bowery, and gave him a note for it.

Q.—Well, I am more than surprised at you, Capt. Creeden, I am disgusted. I thought you could afford to tell the truth, if anybody could. From whom else did you borrow money? A.—John McGurk.

Q.—What! McGurk, the most notorious "dive" keeper on the Bowery? A.—I don't know that he keeps a dive.

Q.—What business relations were there between you and this McGurk? A.—I had known him for some time, and I borrowed the money from him.

Q.—Did you borrow money from Aaron Hertzberg or his brother Moritz? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—How much did you borrow from "Billy" Hanson? A.—I borrowed no money from him.

Q.—Don't you know that he subscribed to this fund? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—How about Charles McKeon, at the Bowery and Hester Street, who keeps a "dive," and has been arrested scores of times; wasn't he a subscriber? A.—I don't know.

Q.—And Martin Kirby—was he a subscriber? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know Fred Selig, the milk dealer in Allen Street? A.—I do.

Q.—Was he a subscriber? A.—I never heard of it.

Q.—How about Groelling, the proprietor of Military Hall, and Henry C. Miner, the theatrical manager? Didn't they subscribe? A.—I don't know.

Howard Tells Some Secrets.

Capt. Creeden was then asked to step aside, and John Howard, the owner of the Kenmore House, was called. He said that at the suggestion of Barney Rourke he loaned $1,000 to Capt. Creeden. He gave the money to Rourke, and got Creeden's note for it. He did not remember having any conversation with Capt. Creeden about the loan. He had heard that other men in business on the Bowery had contributed to this fund in sums of $1,000 or less, among whom were John McGurk, Aaron Hertzberg, "Billy" Hanson, Charles Hoffman, Charles McKeon, Martin Kirby, Frederick Selig, and George Groelling.

Q.—Was not that fund collected for the purpose of enabling Sergt. Creeden to be made a Captain? A.—I don't know. I thought it was a fund or testimonial for Creeden.

Q.—Didn't you know that the money was to be used to buy him a Captaincy? A.—Nothing was said about that. Rourke suggested making up a fund for Creeden, and I took his word and advanced the money.

Q.—Who paid the note? A.—I got checks for the amount in installments from Henry C. Miner. They came by mail. I had lent Creeden money before, and he had always paid me.

William Snell, Jr., who is in the real estate business at 25 Stanton Street, was the next witness. He proved to be very cautious, but Mr. Goff's persistent questioning got him mixed up so that he admitted before his examination was closed that he had made many false statements, which he said were due to bad memory.

Snell Makes Some Admissions.

In the first place he admitted that he had an account in the Germania Bank at the Bowery and Rivington Street, and that he had deposited $15,000 in checks which he had received from Barney Rourke. He said that there were about twenty checks, but his deposit slip shows that there were nine checks, and that $6,500 of the money was in currency. He also said that through his brother-in-law, Daniel Patterson, who had been twice an Assemblyman from the Eighth District, he had been chosen as custodian or stakeholder for some wager or bet. He had a memorandum of the bet, which he had destroyed, and he could not remember what the bet was about.

He paid the money to John W. Reppenhagen, on a written order from Barney Rourke, but he had also destroyed this order. The witness could not give any satisfactory explanation of his reasons for destroying the memorandum or the order which directed him to turn over the money to any person designated by Rourke.

Reppenhagen, who keeps a liquor store at Broome and Chrystie Streets, was the person designated, and he gave him a check for the amount. He said that he did not inquire what the money was for. The witness was caught in many false statements in relation to the deposits he had made in the bank. He persisted, however, in the statement that he did not know what the money was to be used for.

John W. Reppenhagen was called. He is well known on the east side, where he has been a number of times an unsuccessful candidate for office. He got into the witness chair with a confident air.

"What did you do with that $15,000 you got from Snell?" asked Mr. Goff.

"I spend 'em," replied the witness.

"Do you expect us to believe that?"

"It was given me by Snell to spend."

"How did you spend the money?"

"In business and pleasure."

The witness was warned that he was rendering himself liable to prosecution for perjury by swearing falsely, but he persisted that Snell had brought him a check for the amount, and told him that some men had given the money to him to transfer to Reppenhagen.

The witness said that he had not subscribed to the Creeden fund, although he had heard some talk about it. He said he had run three times for Aldermian, twice for the Assembly, and once for Coroner, but had always been defeated.

"Thank God for that!" ejaculated Mr. Goff. "There is still hope for the Republic."

Reppenhagen declared that he had paid some of the fund from Snell to John Eichler, the brewer, and to some other tradesmen. He carried $10,000, of the money about with him, and it only took him a couple of weeks to spend it.

Made Mr. Goff Indignant.

The answers of the witness had caused much laughter in the courtroom, and this angered Mr. Goff. He said it was a disgrace that such a man as the witness could perjure himself as he did and still call himself a citizen. This evidence should be received with groans and hisses, rather than with laughter. Chairman Lexow ordered the Sergeant at Arms to preserve order.

Henry C. Miner was the last witness. He testified that he was asked whether he would lend Sergt. Creeden $1,000, and he referred the matter to his confidential clerk, W. L. Munn, and subsequently sent his check for $1,000 to Barney Rourke. He got a promissory note for the amount from Capt. Creeden. The note was paid in installments.

Some subscribers to the fund which was raised for Capt. Creeden complained, Mr. Miner said, that he had failed to assign to them his life insurance policy, as he had stipulated, nor had he paid any of the notes.

Mr. Miner went to see Creeden, and after that the Captain brought money to him each month, and this money was distributed among the subscribers to the fund. All the money subscribed had been paid back four months ago.

Mr. Miner was requested to have his confidential clerk present to-day, together with all the memoranda of Capt. Creeden's payments.

The committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

HOGAN LOOKS UP THE RECORD.

He Says the Kelter Woman Was Duly Released Under Bonds.

Police Justice Hogan, when he reached the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, looked up the record in the case of Ettie Kelter, who testified before the Lexow committee on Wednesday that she had been falsely arrested, sent to the island for two months, and released before the time was up, $15 having been paid, as she believed, to Justice Hogan.

It appeared, according to the Justice, that the woman came before him under the name of Carrie Moore, and was committed in default of $300 bonds. Subsequently the bonds were furnished by Jacob Woolf, a liquor dealer at 11 Delancey Street, and the woman was released. In speaking of the case, Justice Hogan said:

"I now call upon the committee and the counsel to examine the testimony taken in the case of the woman Herreman, to which she referred when on the witness stand, prior to election, because it is a matter of record, and, also to call the officer who arrested Carrie Moore, alias Ettie Kelter, and the bondsman and the friend who procured the bondsman.

"The records of the court show in the case that the woman was not discharged upon payment of any $15, or any other sum of money, but she was discharged upon bail given for her, and the bond is now here in this court, and will be for a few days, if the committee wants it. I would also ask the committee for a copy of the testimony given by the womaon Herreman and the woman Kelter, that I may know what they testified to.

"The newspapers claim that there is a deal going on between certain people. It is very evident from the slanderous and false testimony that is permitted to be given by disreputable women about me that I have nothing to do with any deal. This way of doing business, as far as I am concerned, may be a little annoying, but the truth will prevail. I think that I have had more real charity for the unfortunate women of this city during the last thirty years than all the committee or counsel ever have or ever will have, and I have done more to break up notorious resorts and houses of ill repute without making any boast about it than any other one man they can name in this city.

"I have lived in this city too long to find it necessary to look for a reputation among these latter-day saints. I see by the papers that Mr. Goff says that the committee may be compelled to take a recess for a lack of witnesses. I now call his attention to the four witnesses in this case, who can each refute the testimony of this Kelter woman. I say that it is his duty to call them."

WESTERVELT TRIAL BEGUN

Police Commissioners Hear One Witness and Adjourn.

SPECIFICATIONS WERE DEFECTIVE

The Charges of Failing to Suppress Policy Shops Will Be Amended and the Captain's Ordeal Proceed Next Thursday.

Police Captain Josiah A. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was on trial yesterday before the Police Commissioners on charges preferred by Superintendent Byrnes. Evidence on which the charges were based was furnished to the Superintendent by Vincent Majewski, 349 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Moses Mintz, 419 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Majewski, who is known as "Frenchy," and was so called at the trial, was a witness before the Lexow committee. After the examination of Majewski, the case was

Police Captain Josiah A. Westervelt, Whose trial for failing to suppress policy shops was begun before the Police Board yesterday.

adjourned one week to give Francis L. Wellman, the prosecuting attorney, an opportunity to amend the specifications.

Superintendent Byrnes's specifications, upon which the trial was ordered, read:

That the said Capt. Josiah A. Westervelt neglected and failed to suppress policy shops which were kept and maintained in houses and premises known as 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street from July, 1893, to June or July, 1894; 204 East Ninety-eighth Street, 1,980, 2,005, and 2,070 Second Avenue, 2,012 First Avenue, 237 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 209 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 345 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Ninety-seventh Street, between First and Second Avenues, on and subsequent to Nov. 1, 1894; 167 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Nov. 23, 24, and 26, 1894; 225 East One Hundred and Third Street, 337 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, One Hundred and Second Street, between Second and Third Avenues, from Nov. 1 until Nov. 26; 214 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street and 341 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, on Nov. 26, and 335 East One Hundred and Fourth Street on Nov. 30, which houses and premises were situated within the Twenty-eighth Precinct, which was at all times during said period under the command of said Josiah A. Westervelt.

Similar charges were made against Westervelt March 13, 1894, and he was found guilty and fined five days' pay.

Capt. Westervelt was represented by Lawyer House. He asked the board to furnish to him the specifications on which his client was tried last Spring. President Martin said the papers were in possession of the Lexow committee. Mr. House objected to the specifications in the present case because they included the policy shop said to have existed at 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, which was one of the places Capt. Westervelt was tried last Spring for failing to suppress. Mr. House contended that a man could not be tried twice for the same offense. He moved that this specification be stricken out.

President Martin said a ruling on this motion would be made when evidence about the place was offered.

The board granted Lawyer House's motion to strike out the specifications concerning policy shops in Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Second Streets, between Second and Third Avenues, on the ground that they were too indefinite.

Majewski was then examined. He said he had lived in Capt. Westervelt's precinct since July, 1893.

"What is your business?" asked Mr. Wellman.

"I opened a policy shop there."

"I object," said Mr. House. "The witness was not asked what he was doing, but what he is."

Majewski began to talk.

"Shut up!" cried Lawyer House. "You are not before the Lexow committee. You cannot do whatever you please."

"Neither can you," retorted the witness.

In reply to another question of Mr. Wellman, Majewski said a man named Morton opened the shop, and he wrote sheets for him. Mr. House objected again.

"You may have been a gambler or a thug or a thief, but I insist on having a direct answer," he said.

"I was never called a thief before," shouted the witness.

"Well, I will show you up before I get through with you," ejeculated the irate lawyer.

Majewski said he wrote policy for Cornelius Parker back of a cigar store, at 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street from March to June, 1894. Parker's headquarters was at 208 Elizabeth Street. When he went to the station house in September, 1893, with his policy books, he saw Capt. Westervelt and Ward Man Smith, who has since been dismissed from the force.

The witness said he asked Capt. Westervelt, in the presence of Ward Man Smith, if the Captain wanted the two policy books, which were enclosed in an envelope, to go to Morton. Capt. Westervelt opened the envelope, he said, and examined the books. He then told Majewski to take them to Morton, or he would lock him up.

"Capt. Westervelt called at my place," said Majewski, "about the time that the policy shops in the precinct were written up. He asked me if any reporters had been in my place. Then he went away. But another time he came and asked my sister about me."

The witness, said he, had a talk with Ward Man Smith at Capt. Westervelt's station, in May, 1894. He said he was writing policy all the time between his visits to the station houses. The drawings were made twice a day. They were sent to him by Parker. "Jake" Adams and Goldberg brought the slips.

"The Captain knows them well," Majewski said, "because Adams tried to kill me when I appeared before the Lexow committee, and I made a complaint against him at the station."

Majewski said a policy shop at 204 East Ninety-eighth Street was opened in September, 1893. It was moved around from Ninety-seventh Street. He admitted that he was never in the place, as he could not get in, but he saw policy players going in and out, and saw the policy slips they got.

The witness was then asked if he had ever been at the place since Nov. 1, 1894, the time covered in the complaint. Majewski said he went there, but found the place had been moved again to Ninety-seventh Street. The latter place, it was found, was one of those stricken from the charges.

President Martin remarked that the specifications should be drawn over again. Mr. Wellman suggested that the specifications should be amended as to time. Mr. House objected. Mr. Wellman then moved an adjournment for five days. He said that in the meantime the specifications would be corrected and additional charges served upon the Captain. Lawyer House objected very strongly to an adjournment. Commissioner Sheehan thought the trial should proceed. The other members of the board were opposed to going on, and the trial was adjourned until next Thursday.

$2,500,000 IN GOLD TO BE SHIPPED

The Bulk of the Withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury This Week Now Proves to Have Been Intended for Export.

Announcement was made yesterday that Lazard Frères would ship $1,500,000 in gold by steamer to-morrow, Baring, Magoun & Co. $500,000, and Hoskier, Wood & Co. $500,000. There may be additional shipments. It is now certain that the bulk of gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury this week was intended for export, although those who took it did not say so. There has never been any special sensitiveness by shippers regarding publicity for their operations, and none exists now. It seems that the reason they did not avow their intention to ship the gold when they withdrew it was that they were not fully decided to export it this week. The reduction of the price of gold in England and France had advanced the exporting rate of exchange. Since shippers had to take chances also on coin more or less abraded, and hence light of weight, very close figuring was necessary to enable them to fix a rate of exchange at which they could feel sure of making a commission for their trouble.

Allusion in The New-York Times yesterday to weights of Treasury gold bags indicated how closely gold dealers have been working these items of calculation. There is now evidence that dealers have not only weighed Treasury gold, but have also sorted it. They have chosen for export gold weighing 53.70 ounces per $1,000. Full weight gold weighs 53.75 ounces. The Treasury average is 53.65 to 53.67 ounces.

At 53.70, gold may be sent to England and earn a commission for shippers with foreign exchange at $4.89. Quoted rates yesterday were $4.88¾@$4.89, with actual rates a trifle above $4.88¾. Rates are expected to touch the shipping point to-day. At present rates gold may be sent to France, exchange between England and France permitting arbitrage dealings in the metal. In the sortings of Treasury gold bags weighing less than 53.70 ounces per $1,000 will be stored here in vaults. It is worth its face value at the Treasury or for circulation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day had been reduced to $101,050,000. The withdrawals to-day amounted to $1,450,000—at New-York, with reported withdrawals at Boston in redemption of United States notes.

The Treasury Department hereafter will not issue gold certificates for new gold deposited—as it has been doing since the gold reserve was built up by the bond issue—in small quantities, principally in Baltimore and Washington.

Though the gold reserve has suffered a loss during the past month of nearly $20,000,000, the general finances of the Treasury, because of improved business conditions, has not followed in the decline. On the contrary, now that the new Tariff law in all its provisions is becoming more operative, receipts are increasing. For the five months up to Dec. 1 the daily average of receipts was $900,000 and expenditures $1,043,000.

A comparison of the average daily receipts of November and the thirteen days of December show: November daily average, $604,000; December daily average, $705,000. The expenditures for the month are running about the same as in November, but, as shown, the receipts are $1,500,000 in excess.

RECEPTION AT JUSTICE HARLAN'S HOME.

Mrs. Harlan Introduces Her Daughter, Miss Ruth, to Washington Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Harlan, wife of Associate Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, gave a large reception this afternoon to introduce her second daughter Miss Ruth. The bay window in the large drawing room was filled with tall palms, and in front of this screen of green the hostess and her daughter stood to receive their friends. Palms were also used in the hall and formed a border on either side of the staircase. The dining room was gay with pink flowers, and at the tea table the same color was used in the decorations.

Miss Breckinridge and Miss Walker served the tea and Miss Keats Rodgers the frappé. The hostess wore a gown of black moire and the attractive débutante was in a simple toilet of white silk and chiffon. A cluster of pink roses and lilies of the valley completed the toilet. Miss Harlan wore an elegant costume of green silk and chiffon.

Among the guests were all the members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court circle, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, Mrs. Johnston Livingston de Peyster and Miss de Peyster, and Mrs. and Miss Sheridan.

Tennyson's Nephew Saw the Thief.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 13.—John Gordon, the pickpocket caught in a Steinway car last night after he had picked the pocket of Miss Emma McBride of 15 Radde Street, this city, was arraigned before Justice Ingram this morning and held for the action of the Grand Jury.

The man who saw Gordon put his hand in the woman's pocket, and who called her attention to it, was Julius Tennyson, a grandnephew of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, the poet. Mr. Tennyson is a baritone singer of considerable reputation, and lives with Mr. Harry Bragau, the operatic composer, in this city.

Mrs. Knirim's Condition Not Serious.

Joseph Knirim of 225 Sixth Avenue, who shot his wife in the left breast Wednesday night at the home of Mrs. Katherine Schlosser, 60 First Street, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to await the result of the wounded woman's injuries.

It was stated at Bellevue Hospital yesterday that Mrs. Knirim is not dangerously wounded.

Knirim said in court that he could not realize that he had shot his wife, and could not explain how it happened. He had no statement to make.

Harvard Club's Bookkeeper Missing.

Augustus F. King, of 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, has reported at Police Headquarters the disappearance of Herbert S. Grant, twenty-seven years old. Grant has been missing since Dec. 3 from the Harvard Club, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, where he was bookkeeper. A general alarm was sent out.

Grant was previously a private tutor in Mr. King's family at Bellows Falls, Vt. It is said that the young man's accounts are all right.

IS ASKING FOR NEW LAWS

The Federation of Labor Makes Many Demands.

MR. GOMPERS MAKES A STATEMENT

He Is Thoroughly Convinced that the Associated Press Has Misquoted the Utterances of Debs.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 13.—At the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day the Resolutions Committee reported favorably upon a resolution submitted by the Lasters' Protective Union asking Congress to enact a law making it criminal for employers to supplement their help in times of strike and warfare by employing large companies of men from foreign countries, no such bands of men who have resided in this country less than one year to be employed. This resolution was supported by the Fall River delegates, who claimed that such a law could be easily and legally enacted. It was bitterly opposed by some of the delegates.

After an extended debate, the resolution was referred, by a vote of 25 to 14, to the Executive Council to inquire if the law outlined could stand the test of the courts.

A resolution opposing land monopoly, and making occupancy and improvement the test of ownership, was adopted without debate.

The fish-trap resolution from the Columbia River fishermen, which demands the removal of obstructions without the harbor line, was adopted.

Next came the silver resolutions, with a long preamble as an argument favoring the views of free-coinage advocates. It demands the re-enactment of the coinage law of 1837 upon a ratio of 16 to 1.

After a long debate, Delegate Wolfson of Fall River offered a substitute to the effect that the Government shall assume ownership of the silver deposits of the country and then coin them. This was lost. The silver resolution was then adopted without the preamble.

The Committee on President's Address reported, indorsing the position of the Executive Council in the American Railway Union strike and recommending several matters for consideration as outlined by the President. It recommended the fixing of May 1, 1896, as the date for an effort to establish the eight-hour day. An opposition to the committee's report was raised by Delegate Penner, because it recommended the continuance of negotiations with the Knights of Labor for a union. Action on this recommendation was deferred, and the remainder of the report was concurred in.

President Gompers then made a statement in regard to an Associated Press dispatch in which Debs is quoted as referring to the trouble between Gompers and Debs during the American Railway Union strike. Mr. Gompers read the dispatch, and said he doubted the correctness of the reported interview. He said:

I never stated that Debs asked me to aid in the strike. I have reported already that the conference of railroad officials asked me to go to Chicago, saying it was my duty, and that I went in response to Debs's request. The conference did not order me, as it had no

A WELL-APPOINTED CLUB

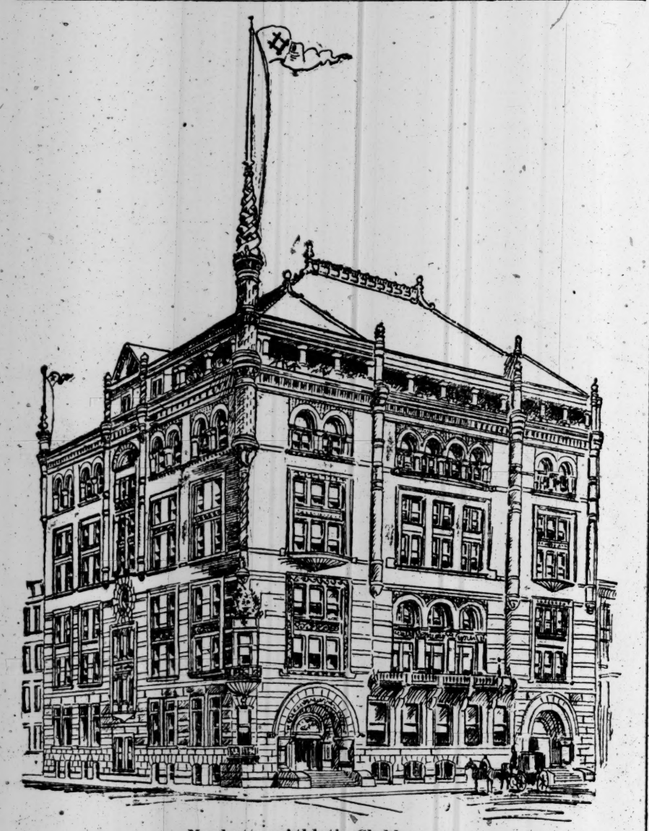
Promising Outlook of the New Manhattan Athletic Club.

OPENING CEREMONIES TO-MORROW

Handsome Decorations for the Event —Chauncey M. Depew to Speak —Amusement Features of the New Organization.

The New Manhattan Athletic Club will be opened at noon to-morrow. At that time every department in the "Cherry Diamond" palace, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, will be in readiness for the members of the association recently formed to fill the shoes of the old club.

In the evening the commemorative ceremonies will be given in the club's theatre, and to this part of the housewarming will many invited guests be welcomed. At 8:30 o'clock Cornelius Van Cott, the club's President, will formally declare the house open for the use of the members. Following Mr.



Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse.

Van Cott's address, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew will have something to say, and then J. R. G. Pitkin will make a short speech.

The Reception Committee for the opening ceremonies comprises some of the most prominent public men of the city. The list includes Thomas L. James, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Addison B. Colvin, J. Cheever Goodwin, Hugh J. Grant, William Henry Knox, John W. Mackey, John Jay Knox, Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, John W. Mackey, Jr., Henry Seligman, Robert K. Mackey, L. Owen Miner, Andrew B. Newcomb, Henry D. Purroy, Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, Charles P. Rowland, Henry Riker, Charles A. Gould, C. P. Woolworth, G. Perceval Stewart, Davis J. Seligman, J. R. F. Throckmorton, Eugene Van Schaick, Richard Van Cott, J. A. Vanderpool, Louis R. Worth, Richard P. Lydon, W. B. Gerard, C. Leslie Mulford, C. W. Durant, Nathaniel T. Bacon, Horatio Bisbee, Thomas C. Buck, Jr., William J. Buttling, Cassius M. Coolidge, Robert J. Carlisle, A. Ward Cobb, Daniel Frohman, G. W. Fairchild, and Alonzo H. Vail.

Decorations for the auspicious occasion will be on a scale never before attempted by an athletic club. The exterior ornamentations, it is said, will prove a surprise, and those inside the big building will be in keeping with the brilliant appearance of the furnishings. The large dining room will be decorated in a manner novel to New-Yorkers. Entwined artistically in the filigree work of the chandeliers will be a profusion of Spanish moss and orange branches laden with their golden fruit. The effect cannot fail to be very pleasing to the eye.

The furnishings throughout the house are of the most attractive description, being elegant in design and of the most substantial character.

When the Manhattan Athletic Club completed its palatial and pretentious home at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street it was pronounced the finest athletic clubhouse in the world. It was all that. Its appointments were all that the most exacting could require, its furnishings appropriate to the handsome exterior, and there was nothing that the most devoted clubman or enthusiastic athlete desired that was not to be found there.

Unfortunately for the projectors of the club there was a lack of practicality in the management, and the story of how the club went to pieces is one that is still fresh in the memory of every clubman and athlete in the city. That so magnificent a clubhouse should be allowed to remain vacant was a matter regretted by hundreds who knew what the capacities of the splendid building were. But no one seemed ready to take up the burden of trying to organize a club that could enjoy the advantages that the building offered to the man about town.

One day Charles H. Genslinger, the organizer of the Olympic Club of New-Orleans, saw the advantages that the clubhouse offered for a proprietary club on the English plan, and decided to try to establish here in New-York a club based on that plan which should have that handsome building for its home. He interested a number of gentlemen in the city in the matter, showed them how the clubhouse could be successfully run on business principles, and induced them to go into the venture with him. There was to be no sentiment about the affair. It was a purely business matter and the concern was to be run solely on business principles.

The mistakes of the old club, with its army of dependent semi-professional athletes of every type, will be avoided and the new Manhattan will begin life as the largest proprietary club in the world, in all probability, and certainly as the one with the most commodious and complete home.

At first it was proposed to limit the membership to 3,000, but the demand for membership, both resident and non-resident, was so great that the number has been passed by a thousand, and when the Board of Directors meets during the coming week it will still have a large number of names to pass upon.

Some doubters as to the success of the scheme have sniffed at it as one that was chimerical, and one that would result in bringing together a lot of men who were not "clubable," with the result that there would be a "mob" rather than a desirable list of members. The results thus far have shown the contrary. The applications for membership include the names of hundreds of men whose names are better known than are their faces in some of the most pretentious clubs on Fifth Avenue. Men who stand high in the world of society, in finance, in the management of the great transportation companies of the country, merchants, manufacturers, athletes, lawyers, artists, literary men, all good fellows and lovers of sports of various kinds, are enrolled and are looking forward with anticipation to many pleasant evenings within the walls of what is confessedly the model clubhouse of its kind in the world.

From top to bottom the clubhouse has been renovated and put in the best possible condition for the use of its members. The billiard room, bowling alleys, shooting gallery, bathrooms, and enormous swimming tank, the perfect gymnasium, the cardroom, reading room, restaurant, theatre, and every other needed accessory to a first-class clubhouse have been fitted perfectly and completely until it seems as if nothing more could possibly be done to make the house all that one could wish for.

That there will be amusement galore in the several rooms referred to, the management will look out for. Primarily these rooms will be for the use of the members, as in any athletic clubhouse. But, in order that an interest in the sport may be kept alive, it is the intention to secure from time to time the best talent to give exhibitions at fencing, billiards, boxing, and other sports, while contests between members will be fostered by tournaments at billiards, pool, bowling, whist, chess, fencing, and other sports and games. Prizes well worth the winning will be offered to the amateurs, and there will be valuable purses hung up for competition among the experts at the sports and games in which the members shall show the most interest.

For some time a corps of ballet girls has been practicing in the theatre for the ballet performances which are to be a nightly feature. These girls will be assisted in the performances by the best vaudeville talent available, and that will include about all there is in the country. The field to be drawn on will be practically limitless, as the entertainments in the theatre will not begin until 11 o'clock, by which time the people performing at the various city theatres will be available for a turn at the new Manhattan Theatre. This is an innovation that, it is thought, will be as attractive as were the entertainments given by the late Vaudeville Club in the Metropolitan Concert Hall. The performances will be of the highest class and under the management of a competent and autocratic director, who will see to it that they are kept up to the highest standard.

The billiard and pool room is a feature of the club to which special attention has been paid. A dozen tables of the best make are in place, and there will be a corps of carefully selected men to care for the cues of members, who can keep their private cues in a rack that is artistic in the extreme. Arrangements are already in progress for a professional billiard match and an amateur pool tournament, which will bring the best players of the club together, and there are some fine players in the membership.

The rifle range, as is well known, is one of the finest under cover in the country. It is in the basement, and will be in charge of James G. Conlin, who has taught many of the best shots in the city the way to handle a gun, a rifle, or a revolver.

Bicycle riders will be provided with every possible facility for the housing of their wheels and for the proper care of the machines when they are not in use. "Cycledom," as the quarters where the wheels are to be stored is called, is in the basement, and an expert will be on hand to make repairs to machines, if they should be necessary. There are racks for the storage of about 200 wheels now in readiness, and there is room for the proper storage of three times that number if so much room should be needed.

While the building is mainly devoted to club purposes, there are provided numerous sleeping apartments for out-of-town members who may wish to make the clubhouse a stopping place while in the city. These rooms have been handsomely fitted up with all modern conveniences, and are as comfortable and convenient as one can have at a hotel. With Turkish baths in the building and the best swimming bath in the city at hand this will indeed be an accommodation to the non-resident members.

Care has been taken to secure a competent chef and steward, so that the restaurant will be a popular place of resort, and the meals will be furnished at club prices, something which means a deal to the man about town or the stranger in the city. It is also intended to serve a regular table d'hôte dinner daily, and this feature will as surely prove popular as it has at the various clubs where it has been so successfully introduced.

Samuel Gordon has been selected as the athletic instructor and adviser for the members. He is a young man with wide experience in this line, and the members are fortunte indeed in being able to avail themselves of his services. He comes to the club with the best of indorsements. Frank Bosworth will be his assistant in the boxing department, and a competent instructor in fencing will be secured, as there is a growing fancy for this sport here in the city.

Prof. B. A. McFadden will have charge of the wrestling department.

The President of the club is Cornelius Van Cott, formerly Postmaster, and well known throughout the city as a business man, a politician, and a promoter of sports, he being one of the most active supporters of baseball in this city. The Vice President, George W. Proctor Knott, is one of the best-known traveling men of this city, a West Point graduate, a former member of the Seventh Regiment, and active in the creation of the Commercial Travelers' Club. Henry Edwards, the Treasurer, is a prominent man in fire insurance circles, and a thorough business man. The Secretary and General Manager is Charles H. Genslinger, the creator of the club and a gentleman who has been very successful in all the business enterprises with which he was connected during a long residence in New-Orleans.

The Advisory Board is made up as follows: E. B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; Edward P. Steers, President of the Twelfth Ward Bank; C. C. Shayne, merchant; the Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, President of the Pan-American Company, and ex-United States Minister to Argentine Republic; Arthur Leach of Reed & Barton; John F. Queeney of Merck & Co.; Edward R. Cullom of John Barkley & Co.; Richard D. Schell, general insurance agent; Horace M. Mitchell of Tejada & Mitchell; Bernard J. Ludwig of Ludwig Brothers; the President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

A COMPETITOR FOR THE STANDARD

Three Ohio Oil Companies Effect a Combination With Six or Eight Million Dollars Capital.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 13.—A big deal was consummated here to-day involving from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, which will make Toledo the most important oil centre in the Ohio field, and at the same time will give the Standard Oil Company a new and formidable competitor.

A combination has been effected of three independent companies, with chances in favor of two more going into it. The Sun Oil Company of Toledo has the largest production of crude petroleum in Ohio, except the Standard. Its chief owners are Pew & Emerson of Pittsburg. The next member of the combine in importance is the Merriam & Morgan Parafine Company of Cleveland, and the third is the Crystal Oil Company of Toledo. The two others which will probably enter are the Paragon Refining Company and the Craig Oil Company, both of Toledo. The first three named have absorbed the Crystal Oil Company, which owns a good refinery here. The Merriam & Morgan Company is not a refiner, but has been a big manufacturer of by-products from pitch. The Sun and Crystal both own big productions in Ohio, as do the Craig and Paragon. A. W. Machen of the Post Office Department at Washington and George E. Lorenz are owners of the Crystal Oil Company, which is absorbed. George H. Van Vleck, the producer and refiner of Buffalo, is the chief owner of the Paragon, which now operates a big refinery here.

The name of the new concern is the Diamond Oil Company. J. B. and E. B. Merriam, James W. Stewart, John G. White, and A. M. Beckwith are the incorporators. It will manufacture all products from the crude to candles. It will erect new buildings for this work and enter the field as the strongest competitor the Standard has. It will refine by the Berg process, which, it is claimed, eliminates the sulphur from the Ohio oil and thus makes it the superior of the Pennsylvania product. An oil pipe line will be laid to Toledo from Mermill, near Cygnet, Ohio, at once.

J. D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company said yesterday that he knew but little about the new company.

"I have never heard of the Berg process," he added, "but I may say that Ohio oil is being refined about as thoroughly as possible. The company is evidently still in embryo, and but little can be said about it at present. The Standard Oil Company's big stations in Ohio are situated at Lima and Whiting."

A. M. McGregor, in the manufacturing department of the Standard Oil Company, said that the Merriam & Morgan Parafine Company had been established a number of years.

"The reported capital of the new company," said Mr. McGregor, "from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, is enough to handle about all the crude oil produced in Ohio in the refining way. It is hard to tell what effect the new company will have in the market. The new Berg process mentioned in the dispatch is new, indeed, to me."

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield, Fifth Infantry, three days' extension; Capt. Colon Augur, Second Cavalry, one month; Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, one month; Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry, one month; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, one day's extension; Lieut. Albert J. Russell, Seventh Cavalry, twenty days; Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, Seventh Cavalry, one month; Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, Fifteenth Infantry, seven days' extension; Lieut. Isaac W. Littell, Adjutant Tenth Infantry, fifteen days; Col. Richard Lodor, Second Artillery, three days' extension; Lieut. Willard E. Gleason, Sixth Infantry, twenty-one days; Lieut. E. F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry, twenty days; Major C. A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster, ten days' extension; Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, Twenty-first Infantry, five days' extension; Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Assistant Surgeon, two months' extension; Lieut. James A. Ryan, Tenth Cavalry, one month.

—The following-named officers now at Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report as witnesses to the Army Retiring Board at that post; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wikoff, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. John G. Leefe, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. Paul Clendinin, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Benjamin M. Purssell, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieut. Henry G. Learnard, Nineteenth Infantry.

—Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, assistant to the Inspector General, Department of the Missouri, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report as witness to the Army Retiring Board in session at that post.

—Capt. Francis H. French, Nineteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty as department recruiting officer at Fort Wayne, Mich. Lieut. Frank McIntyre, Adjutant, Nineteenth Infantry, is appointed in his stead.

—Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery, relieved.

—Lieuts. Oliver E. Wood and Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, will report to the examining board convened at the Presido of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion.

—Lieut. Col. James W. Scully, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Fort Macomb, La., upon business connected with ordnance at that post.

—Capt. Francis H. French, Nineteenth Infantry, is detailed as an additional member of the general court-martial convened at Fort Brady, Mich.

—Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, Fifth Cavalry, has been appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department of the Platte.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, Capt. Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, President.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Key West Barracks, Fla., Capt. Lewis Smith, Third Artillery, President.

—Lieut. William M. Crofton, First Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Mr. Bissell's Testimony.

Washington Correspondence of The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

Postmaster Bissell's testimony, as that of a thoroughly practical lawyer and man of affairs, naturally a keen and accurate observer, on the question of civil service reform after nearly two years of experience in his peculiar position, is of very great value, especially as it is backed up by a personal consistency in the application of the principles he commends, which has called forth repeated tributes of gratitude from Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and the other members of the Civil Service Commission.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, north winds, diminishing in force. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODLE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, decreasing northwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, west winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, northwest winds, becoming southwest. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, north winds, becoming northeast. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, northeast winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, northeast winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, north winds, becoming southeast. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds, becoming south. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, south winds. ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds, becoming south. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, north winds, becoming variable. ILLINOIS, fair, west winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, west winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, southwest winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, southwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, south winds. MINNESOTA, fair, south winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, southwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, south winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, south winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, in western portion, southwest winds.

SIGNALS are displayed on the Atlantic coast at Portland and Eastport. The storm has moved eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by high northwesterly winds, and is now central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An area of high pressure covers all the districts from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific coast, except New-England. The pressure is low north of Montana. The barometer has fallen east of New-England, in the Missouri Valley, and in the northern Rocky Mountain region; it has risen in New-England and the Middle States. The temperature has fallen slightly on the Atlantic coast, and risen in Dakota; it has remained stationary in the other districts. Light local rains have occurred in New-England and the lower lake region. Fair weather has prevailed in all the other districts. The weather will continue fair, with slight changes in temperature in all districts.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:16|Sun sets...4:34|Moon rises...6:27

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.....	8:24	9:01	2:05	2:52
Governors Island..	8:48	9:15	2:40	3:24
Hell Gate.....10:41		11:08	4:08	4:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Yemassee, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 15.		
Adirondack, Kingston....10:00 A. M.		12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam..11:00 A. M.		1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool....	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre...	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London.....	.....	.....
Muriel, Windward Islands		12:00 M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti.10:30 A. M.		.....
Strabo, Santos.....	8:30 A. M.	.....
Venezuela, La Guayra....11:00 A. M.		1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana,.....10:30 A. M.		1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 17.		
Algonquin, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 18.		
Ailsa, Haiti.....	.....	.....
Elbe, Bremen.....	.....	9:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 14.—Ciudad Condal, Havana, Dec. 10; Elbe, Bremen, Dec. 5; Grecian, Glasgow, Dec. 1; Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 29; Marsala, Hamburg, Nov. 28; Patria, Havre, Dec. 3; Salier, Bremen, Dec. 1; Santiago, Nassau, Dec. 11; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Dec. 1.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.—Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 1; Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, Dec. 16.—La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 8; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 10; Turkish Prince, Shields, Nov. 29; Virginia, Havre, Dec. 4.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.—Chicago, Queenstown, Dec. 4; Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 12; Mobile, London, Dec. 6; Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 7; Seneca, Havana, Dec. 13.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Dec. 13.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Johnson, Manaos Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Durham City, (Br.,) Thompson, Hamburg Nov. 21, via Shields 23, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 12th.

SS Fanita, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS New-Orleans, Betts, New-Orleans Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Bark Foohng Suey, (Br.,) Wilson, Baltimore Dec. 12, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Matanzas, Ericson, Havana 10 ds, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

Bark S. R. Bearce, (of Portland, Me.,) Thestrup, Turks Island 22 ds, with salt to F. Woodruff, Jr.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Manniee Swan, Higgins, Auckland, N. Z., 92 ds, with kauri gum and flax to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Innocenta, (Ital.,) Gavi, Lisbon 44 ds, with salt and cork to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Alice Bradshaw, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dahm, Miragoane 15 ds, with mdse. to J. W. Wilson—vessel to F. C. Elliott.

Brig Irma, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Morrison, Miragoane 15 ds, with logwood to W. & A. Lehman—vessel to Walford & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., fresh breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Italia, for Liverpool; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Guyandotte, for West Point; State of Nebraska, for Glasgow; Fulda, for Genoa; Trinidad, for Bermuda; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Ocean, for Dover, for orders.

Ships Elise, for Marseilles; Vellore, for Calcutta; Gogoburn, for Rangoon.

Barks Nicanor, for Gibraltar; Bianca Aspasia, for San Domingo City.

Brig M. C. Haskell, for Washington.

Spoken.

Ship Lord Templeton, (Br.,) Hawthorn, from New-York Oct. 1 for Calcutta, was spoken Nov. 11, in lat 7 S., long 34 W.

Ship T. F. Oakes, (Amer.,) Reed, from New-York Sept. 22 for San Francisco, was spoken Nov. 18, in lat 47 S., long 50 W.

Bark Abeona, (Br.,) Crasso, from New-York Nov. 1 for Port Natal, was spoken Dec. 2, in lat 5 N., long 28 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhn, sld. from Havre for New-York yesterday.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, sld. from Newcastle for New-York yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Boquet, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Maranense, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Barbados Dec. 10.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. at Bordeaux Dec. 11.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New-York Nov. 16, arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Cuñc, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Dec. 2, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reuter, from New-York Dec. 1, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day for New-York, via Gibraltar.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Whiton, from New-York Nov. 28, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Slavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York Nov. 27, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 809 6th Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or would assist at other work. 222 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best of city reference. Crossey, 623 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; best of city reference. 349 West 43d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By trustworthy Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with waiting; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid in a private family; will assist with other work or will do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. Call, Thursday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, experienced young person as chambermaid, or to wait on young ladies; no objection to country; best of reference. 120 East 53d St., care of Mrs. Sweeney.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS—Chambermaid and Waitress.—By two girls; best city references; no cards. 137 East 29th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; has best city personal reference. Call at present employer's, two days, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; can give good reference. 350 East 55th St., store.

Companions.

COMPANION and MAID to LADY.—By an educated person; will assist in light household duties; experienced traveler; references. French, Box 378 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. S., 129 West 38d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as thoroughly-competent cook in private family; several years' best city references. R. M., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; one as first-class cook, other as first waitress; best city reference. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker and economical; best city references. M., Box 491, 106 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. 488 10th Av., between 37th and 38th Sts., two flights.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as cook or to do general housework in small family; fully competent; good city reference. 245 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking; good breadmaker; desserts of all kinds; city references. C. W., 157 West 51st St., grocery store.

COOK.—By a German cook; understands all kinds of cooking; could take charge of whole department; by the day, week, or month; wages, $40; references. Mrs. Goode, 228 East 20th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as cook and laundress; excellent cook; or do housework; best city references. M. C. Mason, 217 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as thorough family cook; understands her business in all branches; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 667 3d Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By Protestant cook; understands all kinds of cooking; also waitress; good reference. 3 West 24th St.

COOK, &c.—By an English cook and laundress; city references; wages, $16. 247 East 30th St., in rear.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day or week; best reference can be given. 117 East 105th St., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook; best reference; private family; city or country. 821 Westchester Av., Johansan's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best references. 210 East 28th St.

COOK.—By English cook in private or boarding house; excellent bread, pastry, soups. M. H., 235 West 19th St.

COOK and DO WASHING.—By a capable woman in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. L. A., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as thoroughly-competent cook, in private family; best city references. M. R., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young French girl, just landed, as cook in a private family. 117 Charlton St., Hotel Keller.

COOK.—By girl as plain cook in private family. 229 East 19th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city references; city or country. Julia, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; best references. 872 2d Av., third bell.

Day's Work.

DAYS' WORK.—By English Protestant young woman; good housekeeper, or would make herself useful; private family; five years' city references; lady can be seen. L. L., Box 107 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to do housework or laundrywork; $1 per day; good reference from last employer. 157 West 51st St., Mrs. McGrath.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman day's work in a private family; is an excellent laundress; best of reference. 340 West 25th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress, washing and ironing or other work; reference. 735 2d Av., store.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Barrett, wishes few more customers; latest imported cut, style, fit, and finish; few imported dresses, richly trimmed, cost $125, selling this week for $75; stylish waist for theatre for half price; ladies' own materials made at low prices. Geheren, 47 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker wants work by the day; dresses and cloaks made and remodeled; perfect fit guaranteed. Dressmaker, 8 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker like more work out or home; tailor suits; fancy waists, up to date; skirts made for $4. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; highly recommended; competent all branches; $2 a day. Mme. Mene, 233 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dress and cloak maker; home or out; tailor-made suits, $3, $5; cloaks, capes, $3, $4; remodeling. Sheridan, 816 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By fine dressmaker, a few more customers at home, by the day; city references. 232 East 49th St.

SUITS stylishly made at shortest notice; reasonable prices; renovating equal to new; also competent person by day. Le Cosse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged Protestant woman as widower's housekeeper; good cook and manager; reliable; trustworthy; in small family; country preferred; wages moderate; references. J., 748 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as housekeeper for elderly lady or widower, where one servant is kept. H. Knox, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable widow as housekeeper. Walter, 56 East 7th St., parlor floor, right.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer, ironer; willing and obliging; six years' city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By married woman; French; competent cook; private house; steady or job; speaks English. L. D., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl for housework in small family; reference from last employer. K. B., 769 6th Av., O'Brien's bell.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—By Protestant woman as thorough housemaid or parlormaid; thoroughly competent in either capacity; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl as kitchenmaid or to do general housework; best city reference. Address, two days, R. N., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress, understanding dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

MAID and Competent SEAMSTRESS.—Take charge of linen; good dressmaker; cut and fit; willing and obliging; personal city reference. B. E. Dowling, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced girl as a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 300 East 38th St.; ring second bell four times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 436 9th Av., Laven's bell.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Best references; country preferred. L. K., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to work by the day; willing and obliging; good city reference. 221 East 46th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; good city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to work by the day or take work home for gentleman's family; best city references. Mrs. Healy, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by day or week; good city reference. 116 West 53d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; devoted and reliable in sickness; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference; wages, $25. Rev. Mother Superior, Villa Maria Academy, 139 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—Lady can highly recommend young Swiss woman as good nurse for baby or young child; she is also a good seamstress. Call at present employer's, 1,044 Madison Av., after 11 A. M.

NURSE.—By a refined, first-class nurse; North German; from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to growing children; best references. N. N., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; take entire charge of infant or grown children, and sewing, having three and one-half years' of best city reference from the last place. 136 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced German nurse; takes care of small children; first-class city references; willing to travel. 436 9th Av., near 34th St.; ring Laven's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, experienced North German; speaks English and French; good children's dressmaker; best references. Clara, 131 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as competent nurse to infant or grown children; good sewer; has good city references. M. K., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; understands bottle feeding; best city reference. 308 West 49th St., Bell 9.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, three months in this country, as nurse for young children; very good reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. A. A., 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss to take care of an invalid lady; good sewer. Lohner, 266 West 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; day, week, or month; does all kinds of family sewing; knowledge of dressmaking; best city references. Seamstress, 131 West 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; by the day or month; good references. M. M., 232 East 54th St., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By seamstress understanding family sewing, dressmaking, children's clothes, by day or month; do light chamberwork. D. S. C., Box 332, 101 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good seamstress

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets, with Moderate Speculation.

WESTERN INFLUENCES AT WORK

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Lower—Provisions Stronger—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Lower.

There was very little interest shown by the outside public in the speculative dealings, and the main business was in a scalping way, with prices of wheat influenced by the Western markets, which were lower, while provisions were doing better. Cotton continued in the same dull condition, and lost a trifle, while coffee was decidedly lower, with Europe and on free local realizing.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	50½	@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	24½	@	..
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70	@	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20	@	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.25	@	13.75
Lard, Western, steam	7.25	@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16	@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾	@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾	@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.75	@	..
Lead	3.12½	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull, and without special influence, with only a light local trade and a higher market. The early business was at an advance of ⅛c, but prices eased off ⅝@⅞c, with the West, only to rally ¼c on local covering, through a better export inquiry, with the close firm at ⅝@⅝c loss for the day. Spot was ⅝c lower, with the options, with a better export demand and a firm close. Sales, 242,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 50,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 2⅛c under May, free on board, and store; 32,000 bushels do at 3c under May, in store; 88,000 bushels do on private terms, and 64,000 bushels do at 2⅛c under May, free on board, store; the trade bought 8,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 4c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61c. In store: No. 1 hard, afloat, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64½c....Clearances hence, 66,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 194,393 bushels....Receipts, 74,000 bushels at Atlantic ports, 96,812 bushels; in the interior, 493,274 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and advanced ¼c early on local covering, but lost ⅝@⅞c with wheat and the West, and closed steady at ⅝@⅞c down for the day, without special influences. Spot was dull and a trifle firmer. Sales, 39,000 bushels, including 21,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called,) for export, at 53@53¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels new No. 2 mixed at 54c, elevator; 14,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 49@49¼c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels steamer mixed 50½c, elevator....Receipts, 158,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 283,487 bushels; in the interior, 291,035 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,742 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 78,731 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were entirely neglected, but the position was unchanged and the close steady. Spot was dull, with prices steady....Sales, 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¾c; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39¼c; No. 3 do, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; No. 3, 34c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 39@42c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 14,400 bushels; exports, 60 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	60 @60 3-16	60
January	10,000	60⅝@60¾	60¾
February	....	....@....	61⅝
March	30,000	62⅝@62¾	62⅝
May	920,000	62¾@63⅜	63
June	10,000	63¾@63⅞	63⅝
July	35,000	63⅝@64⅛	63¾
Total	1,015,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	....@....	53⅞
January	110,000	52¾@53⅜	52⅞
May	230,000	53¾@54 5-16	53⅞
Total	340,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	....@....	34⅞
January	....	....@....	34⅞
February	....	....@....	35⅛
May	....	....@....	36⅜
No. 2 white—			
December	....	....@....	38¾
January	....	....@....	39⅛

FLOUR—There was almost an entire absense of buyers on the floor, and receivers were anxious to place their receipts, but failed on account of the full prices asked. Sales foot up less than 4,000 bbls, and include 300 bbls No. 2 on private terms, 600 bbls Winter straights at $2.80, 450 bbls rye mixtures at $2.50, 2,775 bbls city mill patents at $4.05@$4.15, and 450 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50....Arrivals, 12,188 bbls and 10,748 sacks; exports, 16,788 bbls and 4,215 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 75,814 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal
Supers	....@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.30@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.00@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@....	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.50@$2.70
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.65
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.80@$1.90, spot, and $1.85@$1.95, arriving; the bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, 85; Esmeralda 82½; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.85; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.00@$1.10 for Western and $1.10@$1.15 for city; yellow, $1.18@$1.20; white, $1.22@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Easy and quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.50@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c, delivered, in car lots, and 59@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 62@63c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—Quiet and steady. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Held firmly, with a light demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@90c; middlings, 85@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c. Oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a slight difference of opinion over values for clover; most of the better grades are held firmly, but the few bids are at least ½c under the asking rates; there is needed an export demand to steady the prices. General trading in seeds is of a jobbing character and of small volume. Spot clover, 10@9¾c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Not much of a supply comes forward at present, with yesterday only 780 bbls, and that to a refiner direct, and there is indicated the indifferent feeling of the Southern mills in shipping forward their outputs, except as they have an order for them, or not to risk large consignments on the current condition of demand. The month is expected to be dull, but hopes are entertained that early in the new year business will come up in general form. It does not look as though the export markets would be at all hurried over their purchasing. The Mediterranean has had the oil, a prime yellow grade, offered it on easy price, but declines to pay over 29c, and from other sources there is complete inaction. The lard refiners also are indifferent. Meanwhile the mills keep on accumulating freely from its liberal productions. Sales have been made here of 200 bbls prime crude at 24c, although to 24½c is asked. Prime yellow is quoted at 29c, yet one lot of 100 bbls sold at 29½c. White is at 32c; crude, in bulk, at the mills, is at 20c, that bid in instances.

LARD OIL is quiet, with jobbing sales; city quoted at 55c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The week's packing of hogs was 335,000 head, against 365,000 head same time last year. The temper of the market was decidedly stronger, with a substantial advance in prices. Toward the close there was a slight reaction. The rise was chiefly through the moderate receipts for hogs and their better prices, and as the advance came abouth the shorts got nervous and covered.

LARD—Western stearine advanced about 10 points, but toward the close eased off about 2½ points. The changes were wholly through the feeling at Chicago, where the shorts took alarm early from the turn in prices, based upon the lighter receipts of hogs. There was moderate cash demand here from refiners. Sales are 125 tcs, cash, at 7.25c, and 250 tcs, do, at 2.27½c, closing at 7.25c. City steam was obtained at 6.62½c in a limited way, but $6.75 is the general price; sales of 200 tcs at 6.62½@6.75. Options—No sales in December closed at 7.25c, nominal; January at 7.30c asked. Neutral lard is at 8.25@8.75c, as to brand. Refined has a moderately active inquiry, with 1,500 tcs taken up for the Continent; the quotation is 7.65c; South American quoted at 8c. Compound lard is dull; quoted at 5.50@5.75c. The Western market closed at 6.87c asked for December; 6.95c for January, and 7.17c bid for May.

PORK—There was more of a business here in mess for export, with 400 bbls taken up. The Western market was stimulated by the small receipts of hogs and firmer grain, but closed easy at a reaction. December closed at $12. January was sold at $11.97@$12.10, but closed at $12, and May went from $12.30 to $12.47, back to $12.30, closing at $12.32. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $14@$16.50.

BEEF—There was nothing of moment done for shipment, and only a moderate trade from home account, with prices held steadily. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are slow and unchanged. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUT MEATS—It is still difficult to sell Western meats, buyers insisting upon easier prices than the cutters will concede, and want only small lots. For city meats trading continues slack, while prices are without material change. City-pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; do, shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6½c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7¾c for 16 lb and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb.

BACON—The trading was stronger early in the West, where prices ran up 7 points, but the close is easier and quiet. Short ribs sold at $6.02 down to $5.97 for January, and closed at $6.02, and for May at $6.25 down to $6.20, closing at $6.23. The export demand here is unimportant, with short clear, Government inspection, quoted at $6.75.

DRESSED HOGS—Are higher, with increased demands. Receipts at all Western points, 54,425 head, against 54,925 head same time last year. Chicago received 24,000 head, and estimates for to-day, 23,000 head; active; generally 10c higher; $3.95@$4.75; left over, 9,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,367 head; active; strong; 10@15c high-er; $4@$4.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,675 head; higher; $4@$4.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.10@$4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; 5@10c higher; $4.15@$4.60. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; 5@10c higher; $3.60@$4.55. Pittsburg active; $4.40@$4.60. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.40. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was little done yesterday. The demands from the soap trade are falling off as usual close on a new year. The light supplies only on offer tend to keep along firmness over prices. City is at 4¼c, with $2.75 charge for packages, and country ranges at 4⅞@5¼c, as to quality, packages free; the latter price more difficult even for choice, while edible is from 5¼@5¾c, as to brand, more generally at 5⅝@5¾c; Australian is now quiet; a bid of 5¼c would probably secure it, although to 5 5-16c is asked.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is slow at present, but there is an excess of offerings, and 9@9¼c quoted. Oleostearine—The market is quiet; there is no further business for Chicago, despite its talked strong price. There are sellers here at 7½c, but from local consumers nothing over 7⅜c is bid.

COTTON.

Contracts had very little life, and ruled easy during the day, with Liverpool lower and the crop movement continuing heavy, while the local dealers were free sellers and the South showed weakness, with the trading only of a local scalping order. The close was quiet, at 1@3 points decline. Spot was quiet and unchanged, without business reported.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5 11-16c
Middling Gulf	5 15-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅝c on
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day. Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.	Same Time Last Year.
September	12.05@12.15				14.85@14.90
October	12.05@12.20				.... @ ....
November	....@....				....@....
December	13.65@13.75				17.00@17.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	226,769
Arrivals	....
	226,769
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,264
Total stock in New-York to-day	222,505
Total stock in Baltimore	14,656
Arrivals	....
	14,656
Deliveries yesterday	340—14,316
Total stock in New-Orleans	24,057
Arrivals	....
	24,057
Deliveries yesterday	1,179—22,878
Total stock in other ports	....
	37,194
Total stock in United States	259,699
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 12	80,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 12	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 12	105,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	20,000
	211,000
Total	470,699
Same time 1893	449,827

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7		No. 10.. .. below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.25 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.37½ above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.50 above No. 7		No. 9..2.00 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7		No. 10.2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21¼@22¼	Porto Cabello	16½@17½
Pajo	20¼@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20¼
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	17¼@18	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and Soconusco	18¼@22	Central American—	
Laguayra, native	16 @19½	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17¼@18	San Salvador	17¼@18¼
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is rather irregular and chiefly for small lots, with prices unaltered.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	22@23	Choice	35@38
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Barbados, job'g	25@26
		Puerto Rico	20@35

RICE—The inquiry is mainly to supply local wants, while values remain firm, with stocks light.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¾@4⅛
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¾@6⅞		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was without demand, but held steady at the late decline. Refined shows more activity, and is quoted steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅝
Centrifugal, 96° test	3¼

MOLASSES—Receipts are heavy and demand rather slow, with prices unchanged and steady.

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼
Granulated	3⅞	@4 1-16
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3	13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅞
Windsor A	3	9-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅞
Empire A	3⅞	@3 11-16
No. 6	3⅝	@3 9-16
No. 7	3	15-16@3⅞
No. 8	3¾	@3 7-16
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 11	3	1-16@3⅛
No. 12	2	15-16@....
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....

TEA—The feeling is steadier, and a better trade reported. Sales, 1,200 pks Ping Suey; 3,000 pks Congou; 600 pks Formosa, and 2,000 pks do, on private terms, the latter to Boston.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There is a very slack trading, with unimportant export interest, and only light jobbing movements, while there are prompt sellers at the figures, without a disposition to make concessions. The current market prices here are $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for pea, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—The market is without essential change. Receipts of strictly fancy Western creamery run sufficiently moderate to enable receivers to hold the market steady at 24c, though the demand is quite light and confined to actual wants. Grades under fancy are in liberal assortment, and the continued dull state of trade leads to a free offering at weak prices. June creamery is also dull. State dairy plentiful, on the light demand, which is mainly for Fall-made tubs of the best quality. The Western packings have a little call for top grades, but all others are slow.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb		@23
Creamery, seconds to firsts		@22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras		@22
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts		@20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds		@17
Dairy, tubs, firsts		@19
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras		@20
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts		@18
Dairy, firkins, extras		@19
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts		@17
Welsh, tubs, extra		@20
Welsh, tubs, seconds to firsts		@19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras		@24
Creamery, firsts		@23
Creamery, seconds		@20
Creamery, thirds		@17
Creamery, June, extra		@23
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts		@20
Imitation creamery, firsts		@18
Imitation creamery, seconds		@14
Dairy, firsts		@19
Dairy, thirds to seconds		@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra		@14½
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts		@13
Factory, June, tubs, extras		@13½
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts		@12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra		@16
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts		@13
Factory, seconds		@11
Factory, thirds		@..

CHEESE—The market is quiet; even the jobbers seem to be supplied for the moment. For the best colored full cream there is a confident holding of prices, while for white the feeling still is easy. Part skims dull and weak, except for choice.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¾	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10¾
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9¼	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½	@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7
State, part skims, common to fair	3½	@ 4

EGGS—For the quality offering, the market is weak, but strictly fine fresh occasionally bring an advance on the prices quoted. Buyers' wants are very moderate.

State and Pennsylvania	25	@..
Western, fresh gathered, choice	24	@..
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	21	@23½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20	@21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17	@..
Western, early packed, fair to good	16	@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$2.00	@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50	@ 4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15	@..
Limed, Canada, per doz	15½	@..

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are held at easy prices on liberal receipts, and a slow trade; foreign in moderate, steady demand at regular prices. Other vegetables receive moderate attention for desirable lots.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50@ 4.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.50@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	4.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 25
Egg Plant, Florida, per bbl	2.50@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 7.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.87
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 2.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80
Kale, per bbl	30@ 60

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@ ....
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.75@ ....
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull and heavy. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@65c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 40@45c; rye straw, 35@50c; oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—Demand is very slow, and prices show weakness, but quoted unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5	
State N. Y., old olds	3	@ 4	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@13	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@ 5½	
Bavarian, new	22	@28	
Bohemian, new	23	@28	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—There is a fair demand, with offerings light, and prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	10 @..
Maracaibo	23@25	13 @..
Orinoco	20@23	9¾@..
Bogota	20@24	9 @10
Central American	18@22	9 @ 9½
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	6 @ 9
Cordova kips	12@13	9 @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	6 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6 @ 6¼
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, cows	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Receipts run moderate, and demand is fair, at full prices.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	.. @..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	.. @..	17½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	.. @..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	.. @..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	.. @..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	15 @16½	.. @..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	.. @..	14½@16
Rejects	..	.. @..	11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	22@23
Middle backs	23@24
Middle heavy	24@25
Seconds, heavy	20@21
Light bellies	8@ 9
Seconds	19@20

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33
Second	26@29
Bellies	10@11

METALS—Tin easy at 13.90c; Lake copper dull at 9.75c; lead steady at 3.12½c; spelter quiet at 3.30@3.32½c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand is very slow, yet prices show no change.

Southerns, Old Dominion	27½
Southerns, regular	27½
Machine-made barrels	27½

RESINS—The market is firm, but trading continues light.

C'm str'n'd	$1.35@ ..	I	$2.40@ ..
Good str'n'd	1.40@ ..	K	2.80@ ..
E	1.50@ ..	M	3.05@ ..
F	1.60@ ..	N	3.20@ ..
G	1.75@ ..	W. G	3.50@ ..
H	2.05@ ..	W. W	3.75@ ..

WILMINGTON, Dec. 13.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits of turpentine dull at 24¼c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—Turpentine steady at 25c; receipts, 29 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1; receipts, 157 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—Spirits of turpentine, 25c bid; sales, none. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS are somewhat irregular on the berth, with a little more doing in grain. Charter rates are generally unchanged, with a moderate business in steam and sail. Engagements—To Antwerp, 7 loads grain, 2¾@2⅞d, afloat, and 3d from store; to Newcastle, 2 loads grain, 4d, from store; to Hamburg, 2 loads grain, 45 pfennigs; to Liverpool, 2,000 bales cotton, 9-64d; to Bremen, 300 bales cotton, 35c; to London, 2,000 sacks flour, 12s. British steamer, apples, &c., Halifax to London, 2s per bbl; steamer, 388 tons, Florida-Philadelphia orange trade, time charter, on private terms; British steamer, 7,000 bbls lubricating oil, from Philadelphia to Havre, 3s 6d; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 39s, or, Continent, 40s, December; Hawaiian bark, general cargo, hence to Honolulu, owners' account; Norwegian ship, sawed timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom, 90s; British bark, 15,000 cases petroleum, hence to Gibraltar, 13c; Schooner, lumber, Mobile to St. Jago, $4.75, American gold; schooner, lumber, King's Ferry to Port of Spain, $5.75 and river towage; British bark, 632 tons, hence to Barbados; $1,850, free lighterage; British schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Laguayra, $7 and port charges; schooner and British brig, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, current rates; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.75, Spanish gold; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Havana, $1.80, Spanish gold; schooner, sugar, Guantanamo to North of Hatteras, 11, 12, and 13c; schooner, lumber, Savannah to Philadelphia, $4.25; three British schooners, lumber, St. John, N. B., to New-York, $2; schooner, bagging, hence to Port Royal, $1; schooner, jute butts, hence to Charleston, private terms; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Galveston, $2.10; a number of schooners with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at $1.50 to Halifax, $1 to Yarmouth, N. S.; $1.10 to Portsmouth, 75@90c to Portland, 90c to Bath, and 95c to Lynn.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Some laid to-day's break in wheat to the cables, which at the close were lower for all European markets. Others claimed that it was due to the confirmation of the glowing reports of the condition of the Argentine crop, while by far the most plausible excuse given seemed to be general fatigue on the part of the holders, who had accumulations

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation More Active and Prices Improving.

ENORMOUS TRADING IN SUGAR STOCK

The Passage of the Pooling Bill and More Promising Conditions More Than Offset the Influence of Gold Exports.

Speculation in the stock market was more active yesterday, and prices were generally higher. While the bulk of the business was probably professional, buying by commission houses was on a larger scale than for some time. The passage of the pooling bill by the House of Representatives is responsible for the improved tone of the railway list. It is now felt that if the measure goes through the Senate, which is conceded to be highly probable, the railway situation will be vastly improved, and that the improvement will be reflected promptly in earnings. With the necessary financial legislation by Congress, the outlook for investment properties would be more promising than it has been for several years.

London sold a few stocks in the early hours yesterday, probably to take profits, but later in the day was a considerable purchaser. The covering movement in the Grangers was again pronounced, and there was less disposition to sell stocks. The result was higher prices all round. The Grangers closed practically at their top prices at advances, extending from ½ in St. Paul, to 1⅜ in Rock Lsland. Northwestern closed at par, an advance of 1¼ points. The general list, while not over active, was strong, practically everything closing higher than on Wednesday. There was relatively large buying of Tennessee Coal and Iron, and the price advanced. It was reported that the recent earnings of the company have been very satisfactory.

Transactions in Sugar were again enormous, about 175,000 shares changing hands. It opened at 90½, to 91, and then moved up to 93. From that it fell back to 91⅝, and then advanced to 94, at which price it closed, being a gain of ⅜ points. The day's operations were, of course, closely controlled by the insiders, but the excuse given for the advance was the action of the Senate on Wednesday in voting not to interfere with the sugar schedules at this session. There was also a slight advance in certain grades of refined sugar. Chicago Gas was again firm, selling up to 73⅝, and closing at 73⅜, a net gain of ¾ on a fair volume of business. It is understood that the individual companies will take action on the dividend question within a few days. The trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding fell away materially, and the stock was inclined to heaviness. There were the usual rumors about the property, but no information of a definite character was given out. Western Union was firm, and it scored an advance of ¾.

Arrangements were made for the shipment of $2,500,000 in gold by Saturday's steamers, and it is thought that the amount may be increased to-day. The incident, however, was ignored in Stock Exchange prices, other conditions being regarded as of greater importance, and more than offsetting the loss of the metal.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2¼ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was somewhat better. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ¾ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $87,638,936 and balances $5,779,987. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $172,436.

The Bank of England lost £452,817 in bullion in the last week, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 63.64, became 63.28. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 26,960,000f in gold and lost 925,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—17c discount. Chicago—30c. premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 61¼c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27¾d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,406,380, and the exports for the same period $88,670,760. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,664,311.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Lake Shore, ½ to 138⅜; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 60⅜; Illinois Central, ½, to 91½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅜, to 18¼; Atchison, ⅜, to 5; St. Paul, ⅜, to 60⅝; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅛, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅛. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 11, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 55¼. Reading sold at 7¾, Union Pacific at 12¼, and Wabash preferred at 14¼. British consols were strong at 102 15-16 for money and 103 1-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £190,000. Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f 15c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 26,960,000f in gold and a decrease of 925,000f in silver.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 34½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer to investors the unsold balance of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Bridgeport Traction Company of Bridgeport, Conn., due 1928, principal and interest payable in gold, secured by an absolutely first mortgage upon the entire street railway system of the City of Bridgeport, the second largest city in Connecticut.

—The Knickerbocker Trust Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 20 and reopened Jan. 3.

—The Western Union dividend of 1¼ per cent. is payable Jan. 15. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 20 and reopened Jan. 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25¾	26¼	25½	25¾	25½	26	720
American Cotton Oil pf	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	70	70½	338
*American Sugar Refining	90½	94	90¼	94	93¾	94	177,824
*American Sugar Refining pf	91½	92½	91½	92½	92	92½	710
American Tobacco	96	96	96	96	96	97	970
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	5	5½	715
Baltimore & Ohio	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	67	67¾	100
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	55	55	55	55		60	100
Canada Southern	51	51¼	51	51¾	51	51½	1,425
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	18¾	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅝	800
Chicago Gas	72¾	73⅝	72⅛	73⅜	73⅛	73½	15,700
Chicago & Northwestern	99	100	98⅞	100	100	100⅛	8,105
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142½	142½	142½	142½	142½	144	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	72⅝	73⅛	72⅜	73⅛	73⅛	73⅝	11,565
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P	59⅝	60¼	59¼	60⅛	60	60¼	23,705
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	120		302
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	63¼	64½	63	64½	64⅜	64½	12,148
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5	5¼	5	5¼	5¼	6	600
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	17½	17¾	17½	17⅝	17½	18	300
Consolidated Gas Company	130	130	129	129	128½	129½	725
Delaware & Hudson	127	127⅝	127	127⅝	127½	127¾	274
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	10⅝	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	10	4,221
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	102	103½	102	103⅛	103	104	1,195
General Electric	35¾	38¼	35½	36	35¾	36	927
Great Northern pf	101¼	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	102½	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾	3½	300
Laclede Gas	20¾	20⅞	25⅞	26	26	26½	800
Laclede Gas pf	82	82	82	82	80	83	100
Lake Erie & Western	17	17	17	17	17¼	17½	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	72	72	72	72¾	73¼	300
Lake Shore	136¼	137¾	136¼	137	137½	138	1,220
*Long Island Traction	14¼	14½	14	14	14	14½	300
Louisville & Nashville	54¼	54⅝	54⅛	54½	54½	54⅝	1,825
Louisville, N. A. & C.	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	7	8	300
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	104	106¾	106	106¾	21	24	100
Manhattan Con.	48	48½	48	48¾	106¼	106¾	2,852
Missouri Pacific	29	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	48	49	5,538
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	29¼	29½	155
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23½	23¾	23⅜	23¾	14	14½	200
Mobile & Ohio	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	23¼	23½	100
*National Lead Co	40	40	39⅝	40	18¾	19	1,560
*National Lead Co. pf	85	85	85	85	39⅞	40	20
New-Jersey Central	94	94⅜	93⅝	94	85	85½	390
New-York Central	100	100⅝	99¾	100¼	94¼	94½	1,363
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	32	32½	31⅜	31⅝	100⅝	100⅞	3,432
New-York, Chi. & St. L	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	31¾	32	380
New-York, Lake Erie & W	10⅝	11⅛	10½	11⅛	13	14¼	25
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	11	11¼	1,560
New-York, Sus. & Western	15¼	15¼	15	15	23		20
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	15	15¼	390
Norfolk & Western pf	18⅞	19½	18¾	19½	42¾	43	110
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	19½	20	500
Northern Pacific pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	4⅜	4¼	50
Ontario & Western	12	12	12	12	15⅞	16	200
Oregon Improvement	21	21	21	21	12	12¼	100
Oregon Railway & Nav	22¼	22⅝	22½	22½	21	24	165
Pacific Mail	15⅞	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	22¼	22½	600
Philadelphia & Reading	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	1,220
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. sp	150	150	150	150	4⅝	4¾	50
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156¼	156	156¼	156	156¼	68
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5⅛	451
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	4⅞	5	200
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅞	34⅞	33⅝	34½	9⅝	9⅞	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	110	110	110	110	34½	34¾	700
Southern Pacific	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	110	112	300
Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	19¼	20	400
Southern Railway pf	37⅝	37¾	37½	37¾	11⅝	11¾	820
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16¾	17¼	16¼	17	37¾	38	566
Texas Pacific	10⅛	10⅝	10	10	17⅛	17¼	7,360
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8	9	750
Union Pacific	12¼	12¼	12	12	12¼	12½	725
United States Cordage	9¼	9¼	9	9	9¼	9¾	200
United States Cordage pf	15	15	14¾	15	14¾	15	700
United States Rubber	43⅜	44	43⅜	44	43⅜	44¼	690
United States Rubber pf	98	98	98	98	97½	99	100
*United States Leather	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	9	200
*United States Leather pf	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	60	61	200
Wabash	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	285
Wabash pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	15	8,300
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝	89¼	88⅜	89	88¼	89	5,162
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅛	12	11⅛	11⅝	11½	11¾	2,450
Wisconsin Central	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	4	200
Total sales							317,828

Bonds.

Albany & Sus Con 6s 3,000	119	Erie Cons Gold 7s 4,000	135⅝
Atch. Top & S F 4s 3,000	65⅜	5,000	131½
2,000	65	Gal Har & S A. Mex & Pac Div 5s 12,000	92
20,000	65¼	Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000	73¾
12,000	65	3,000	73
Atlantic & Pac Inc 8,000	27⅜	Ill Cen 4s, 1953 48,000	98½
1,000	3	Kanawha & Mich 4s 10,000	76¾
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000	111¼	Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000	94
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000	88¾	L S & M S 1st Reg 13,000	117½
Brooklyn Elev 2d 4,000	60	Lehigh & W B Con, Assented 4,000	105
5,000	61	L & N N O & M 1st 7,000	119½
1,000	62	L, N A & C Cons 5,000	96⅞
10,000	63½	1,000	67½
Bur C R & North 1st 5,000	105½	2,000	68
C R I F & N 6s 1,000	108	Manhat Rail Con 4s 38,000	97
Cen of N J G M 5s 20,000	116¾	Met Elevated 1st 4,000	121½
2,000	116½	Met Elevated 2d 5,000	107½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 10,000	75¾	M & St P 1st, Chi & Mo Riv 5s 2,000	107⅜
Ches & O Con 5s 12,000	107⅝	Chi & Pac 6s 5,000	119
1,000	107½	Chi & Pac West 5s 1,000	113
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000	103	Dak & Gt South 5s 1,000	108
5,000	103¼	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 50,000	91¾
500	102¼	2,000	91⅞
2,000	103¼	5,000	91¾
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 1,000	100	Minn & St L 1st, S W Ext 10,000	117
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000	96¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	81⅛
Chi & E Ill 1st 1,000	113½	10,000	81
Chicago & Erie Inc 10,000	25	1,000	81⅛
Chi & N P 1st Trust Receipts 1,000	43	15,000	81
14,000	42¾	7,000	81½
1,000	43¼	5,000	81
11,000	43½	Mo, K & T 2d 10,000	47
Chi & N W Coupon Gold 7s 14,000	121	7,000	46¾
25-Year Deb 5s 5,000	105¾	10,000	46¾
20-Year Deb 5s 7,000	107⅜	Mo, Kan & East 1st 3,000	47
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 45,000	104½	30,000s3	84¼
10,000	104⅜	1,000	84⅞
25,000	104½	4,000	84⅞
2,000	104¾	16,000	84½
C, St P, M & O Cons 5,000	127	Mo, K & T of T 5s 2,000	84⅝
Clev, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s 3,000	90½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	75¾
Colorado Midland 4s 10,000	20	500	66⅜
5,000	20½	Nash, C & St L 1st 6,000	66
5,000	20¾	N Y Cen & H Ext 4s 1,000	136
Col, H V & Tol 6s 1,000	21	N Y Elevated 1st 4,000	103
Den & Rio Grande 4s 3,000	96⅝	N Y L E & W New 2d Consol D M & Co Eng Cts 5,000	110¾
Elliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	81¾	N Y, N & Hart 1st 5,000	67
Int & Gt N 1st 1,000	99½	N Y & Nor 1st 5s 5,000	116½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg 1,000	118		
	72		
Total sales			

N Y, Chi & St L 4s 6,000	92¼	St Louis S W 1st 16,000	62½
3,000	102⅝	San A & Ar Pass 4s 5,000	57⅜
N Y O & W Con 5s 3,000	10¾	25,000	57⅞
N Y O & W Ref 4s 5,000	88	6,000b3	58
N Y, Sus & W G M 5,000	95½	7,000	57⅝
North Missouri 1st 6,000	105½	Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	75
Nor Pac 1st Coup 5,000	116⅛	Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs 2,000	46½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 3,000	28¼	So Pac of Cal 1st 15,000	109½
1,000	28	Southern R'y 1st 5s 25,000	89¼
10,000	28	5,000	89¾
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 5,000	78⅝	2,000	89¾
Nor Rail of Cal 5s 10,000	91⅜	39,000	89¾
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 5,000	50¾	14,000	89¾
13,000	51	10,000	89¾
5,000	51¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	87⅛
1,000	51⅜	1,000	87⅞
1,000	51¼	3,000	87
1,000	52	5,000	87¼
Oreg R & N 5s, Trst Co Certs 6,000	73	11,000	87⅝
Oreg Short Line 6s 25,000	88½	15,000	87⅞
Oreg Short Line Co Certs 2,000	88⅞	5,000	87⅝
Oreg S L & U N Con 2,000	49	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 3,000	26½
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s 5,000	111¾	12,000	26¾
Penn Cons 4½s Reg 4,000	110	2,000	26¾
P & R 1st Pf Inc 11,000	26¾	10,000b3	26¾
P & R Gen 4s 1,000	76¼	Tol, Peo & West 4s 6,000	74¼
1,000	76	Coup for July, '95, Inc 2,000	68
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st Cons 5s 2,000	80¼	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	62
Rio Grande West 1st 3,000	70¼	5,000	61¾
1,000	70⅝	5,000	62
St L & Iron Mt 1st Ext 5s 1,000	103	Union Elev 1st 6s 28,000	87½
St L & Iron Mt, Ark Branch 1st 4,000	90¼	5,000	88
St L & Iron Mt 5s 15,000	78⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1808 25,000	104½
2,000	78⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1898 25,000	105⅞
2,000	78¾	Union Pac Ext S F 8s 5,000	98½
St L & S F G M 6s 1,000	105½	1,000	98¼
St L & S F Con 4s 10,000	51	U P, Den & Gulf 1st 2,000	39
5,000s20F	51¾	1,000	39¼
10,000	52	Va Mid G M Guarantee Stamped 6,000	95¾
10,000s20F	51⅞	Wabash 1st 5s 4,000	105
5,000	52⅛	4,000	104⅞
20,000	52½	1,000	105
St Louis S W 2d Inc 5,000	19⅜	7,000	104¾
10,000	19¾	1,000	105
10,000	19⅝	Wabash 2d 5s 8,000	70½
St P, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 2,000	121¼	2,000	70¾
St P, M & M 1st, Montana Ext 4s 4,000	85	1,000	70¼
		10,000	71¼
		22,000	71¾
		25,000	71¼
		West Shore Gtd 4s 124,000	106⅜
		Registered 2,000	106
		500	105⅜
		5,500	106¼
		Wis Nor Car 1st 6s 2,000	102
		Wheel & L E 1st 5,000	102½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	139	144	Manhattan Beach		6
Albany & Susquehanna	165	175	Maryland Coal pf	2	60
Alton & Terre Haute	37	40	Mexican National certs	50	2
American Coal	89		Mexican Telegraph		192
American District Telegraph	35	40	Minneapolis & St. L., all as. paid.	29¾	30½
American Express	110	113	Minnesota Iron		40
American T. & C	91¼		Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	65	68¼
American Tobacco pf	106	108	National Linseed Oil	17⅝	18½
Atlantic & Pacific	½	1⅛	National Starch	6½	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	9	National Starch 1st pf	40	50
B. & So. Illinois pf	130		National Starch 2d pf	25	35
Boston Air Line pf			New Central Coal	7	8
Brunswick Co	1¼	2½	New-York & New-Haven	196	198
Buffalo, R. & P	22		New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29
Canadian Pacific	59	60	Norfolk Southern	60	
Cedar Falls & M	4½	5½	Norfolk & Western	6	6½
Central Pacific	14⅞	15½	North American	4	4¼
Chicago & Alton	145½	148	Northwestern Tel	104½	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53	Ohio Southern	16½	18
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	95	Ontario Mining	9	9½
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8¾	9	Oregon Short Line & U. N	7¼	9½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	26	Pennsylvania Coal	300	310
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	70	90	Peoria & Eastern	2½	4
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	57½	58	Peoria, Decatur & E	3¾	4½
Commercial Cable	130		Pittsburg & Western pf	31½	33
Consolidated Coal	30	33	Pittsburg, C, C. & St. Louis	15	15½
Delaware, Lackawanna & West	160¾	161½	Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf	42¼	44
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34⅞	35½	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & C	158	
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	7	Procter & Gamble	150	
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	25	37	Procter & Gamble pf	140	
Erie Tel. & Tel	52¼	53½	Quicksilver	1½	4
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	45	Quicksilver pf		15
Flint & P. M	8	14	Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	
Flint & P. M. pf		45	R., W. & O	96	
Homestake	17	18	St. Louis Southern	115½	116
Illinois Central	90	91	St. Joseph & G. I		5
Iowa Central	7	7½	St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	115
Iowa Central pf	24	26	Southern Cotton Oil		50½
Kanawha & Michigan	8	10	Toledo & Ohio Central	46	52
Keokuk & Des Moines		4	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13		Toledo, Ann Arbor & North. M.	2½	3¼
Long Island	86½	89	United States Cordage	22	26
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	1	4	United States Cordage gtd	25	
Mahoning Coal Road	104	115	United States Express	42	45
Mahoning Coal Road pf	116		Wells-Fargo Express	41	43
			Wheeling & L. E. pf		115
			Total sales		$1,607,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. R.	90⅞	94	90⅞	94	82,710
At., T. & S.F.	5	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	125
Am. Cot. Oil.	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	120
Chicago Gas	72¾	73⅜	72½	73⅜	5,740
C., R. I. & P.	63¼	64⅜	62⅞	64½	5,410
Chi., B. & Q.	72⅞	73⅞	72¾	73¾	12,030
C., M. & St.P.	59⅝	60⅞	59⅜	60⅛	18,410
Chi. & N. W.	98¾	100	98¾	100	1,230
Cent. of N. J.	93½	94½	93½	94¼	290
C., C., C. & St. L.	38⅞	39	38⅞	39	50
Dist. & C. F.	10¼	10¼	9¾	9⅞	1,590
Gen. Elect.	35½	38	35½	36	30
Laclede Gas.	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	400
Total sales					133,580

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	65¼	65⅛	65¼	65⅛	$4,000
C., B. & Q. c.103	103	103	103	103	2,000
C. & N. P. 5s. 42	42	42	42	42	5,000
M., K. & T. 4s.	81⅞	81⅝	81⅛	81¼	$53,000
Nor. Pac. 1st.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	2,000
N. J. C. 6s, c.116	116	116	116	116	3,000
St. L. S. W. 2d.	19½	19½	19½	19½	5,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94	98
American Lithograph pf	90	
American Bank Note	44	47
American Grocery 1st pf	28	42
American Surety Company	210	
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	27	32½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non Halford)		
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	9½	10½
Barney & Smith pf stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20	22
Beckton Construction pf	70	80
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	116	118½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	
Brooklyn City Railroad	105	
Brooklyn Elevated	169¼	170
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	70¾	
Brooklyn Gas Company	118	
Brooklyn Traction	14	15
Brooklyn Traction pf	66	68
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	67½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	69
Celluloid Company stock	66	
Central & South Am. Telegraph	112	
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	107	
Central Cross-Town	166	
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	67
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2½
Chi., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p c. bonds	44	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	
Consolidated Electric Storage	1¾	2½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	91½	94
Continental Trust	72	
*Cramp Shipyard stock	160	
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	92	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	95	97
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	150	155
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	62
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	184	187
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	61
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	
Gallatin National Bank	307	314
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	
Holland Trust stock	90	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	74	
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	96	98
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	12
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf		10½
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	46¼
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	131½	134
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	103½	104
Ind. Nat & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	
International Ocean Telegraph	105	
Iron Steamboat	5	7
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	
†Journeay & Burnham	92	48
†Journeay & Burnham pf	94	
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	5	
*Kings County Elevated	175	
Knickerbocker Ice Company	68	
Knickerbocker Trust Company	170	177
Lafayette Gas Company stock	79	81
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	14	14½
Lorillard pf	118½	120½
Mutual Gas, New-York	155	
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 1st	100	
Madison Square Garden 2d	50	
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	107	
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104	107½
Metropolitan Trust Company	285	295
Mex.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
33 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Small Investors

SHOULD BUY THE

$500. & $1,000. 4%

Mortgage Participation Certificates,

issued by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., with Payment of Principal and Interest of mortgages guaranteed by the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mtge. 5% Bonds

OF THE

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, acting at the request of a large number of holders of the foregoing bonds, gives notice that the holders of all such bonds are urgently requested to communicate with the Knickerbocker Trust Co. at once, and before depositing the same with any committee calling for the deposit thereof.

Dated December 13, 1894.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
66 Broadway.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

Engraved certificates will now be exchanged for the certificates issued by the Metropolitan Trust Company and the Central Trust Company for the bonds of the different divisions.

Bonds will be received until Dec. 17 upon payment of $10 per bond.

ON and after that date bonds will be received only upon payment of such penalty as may be determined by this committee.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Chairman, 96 Broadway.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-first ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on Oct. 30d, 1894.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 131, 208, 452, 549, 785, 798, 1050, 1256.
" 500—Nos. 255, 333, 472.
" 100—Nos. 27, 30, 75, 80, 90.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—Nos. 5, 175.
SERIES B.—No. 93.
SERIES C.—Nos. 205, 321, 520, 743, 998.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after Jan. 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on Dec. 31, 1894.

MEXICO, 30th October, 1894.

The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

U. S. New 5% Bonds

FOR SALE.

Continental Nat'l Bank,
7 NASSAU STREET.

MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM R'Y CO.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company who have not deposited their bonds with the Central Trust Company will find it to their interest to communicate with T. G. BUSH, Receiver, Anniston, Alabama.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

Whereas the Controller of the Currency, under Section 5,205 of the United States Revised Statutes, has levied an assessment of Twenty-five Per Cent. (25 per cent.) upon the par value of the shares of the capital stock of this bank,

Now, therfore, be it Resolved, That, pending the collection of said assessment, the stock transfer books of this bank be, and are hereby, closed from this date until further notice.

It is hereby certified that the above resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank on Dec. 7, 1894.

W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier and Secretary of Board of Directors.

BECKTON
Construction Preferred
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
A. R. PICK & CO.,
29 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Bridgeport Traction Company
OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DATED JULY 1, 1893. DUE JULY 1, 1923.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold Coin of the United States of the present standard weight and fineness.

Secured by an ABSOLUTELY FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF BRIDGEPORT, the second largest city in the State of Connecticut.

The total issue is limited to $2,000,000, of which $1,300,000 have been issued, covering over thirty-two miles of track, together with all real estate, equipment, and other property now owned or that may be acquired. The remaining $700,000 can only be issued for new mileage or improvements at not exceeding 75 per cent. of the actual cost of the same.

The system is double-tracked throughout the entire city, and is built and equipped in the most thorough manner, being laid with steel rails, 90 lbs. to the yard. The company is operated under a PERPETUAL FRANCHISE GRANTED BY THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, and the bonds are indorsed by the Controller of the State, certifying that they are issued in accordance with the law, which requires that the total amount of bonds outstanding shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the actual cost of the property.

The net earnings of the Company are at the rate of over double all charges.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, PRICE, &c., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND THE ABOVE BONDS AS A SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Dividends.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.
FORTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, Dec. 14, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. at New-York, Monday, December 24, 1894, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1895, and will reopen January 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

Meetings and Elections.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 166 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 3d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Francis F. Marbury,	John W. Condit,
Thomas Scott,	Lindley Murray, Jr.,
John M. Burke,	Charles H. Lowerre;
Mahlon Apgar,	Henry W. Curtiss,
Charles H. Kerner,	Charles H. Leland,
William H. Montanye,	Walter R. Wood,
Henry C. Mortimer,	David J. Burtis,

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1895: Arganah M. Burtis, Charles L. Fleming, William M. Farrington.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Lindley Murray, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, December 7, 1894.—The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
JOS. S. CASE, Cashier.

The National BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

HIT CLERK JORDAN IN THE NOSE

Bookkeeper Rowe, in the Sub-Treasury, was Annoyed by a Practical Joke—Held for Assault.

There was some skylarking at the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning when the clerks were preparing for work. It is not unusual at that hour, and it was borne good-naturedly by everybody yesterday, until a small paper box fell on the account books, in which Wade W. Rowe had begun to write.

Rowe turned quickly on his stool and landed a blow from the shoulder, with clenched fist, in the face of Frank M. Jordan. Blood spattered over the desks and floor.

Jordan put a handkerchief over his face and quit the building. He went to a druggist's, where he was informed that his nose was broken.

A policeman soon appeared to arrest Rowe. He took him to the Tombs. Jordan's complaint was that Rowe had struck him without provocation.

Rowe replied that Jordan had been annoying him constantly of late, and had provoked the blow by caling him a vile name when the box was thrown across his books. Justice Grady fixed Rowe's bail at $300.

The affair at the Sub-Treasury happened before Assistant Treasurer Jordan, who is an uncle of the injured man, reached his office. None of the other officials in charge knew of it until Jordan had gone for a policeman. When it was reported, both men were suspended.

Rowe is a bookkeeper. He is fourty-four years old, and has been at the Sub-Treasury since 1883. His work has given entire satisfaction. A hot temper made him a target for raillery among the other clerks, but otherwise he got along with them fairly well.

Jordan is about thirty years old. He is a check clerk, and was appointed to the service by Assistant Treasurer Canda in 1886.

Patchogue Wants a College.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 13.—There was a meeting here Tuesday of business men who are interested in a plan to establish a college in this village. The plan at present under consideration is for an institution under the sanction of the State Congregational Association, the Congregational Educational Society, and the Manhattan Conference. The idea originated with the Rev. A. E Colton.

Addresses were made at the meeting by the Rev. A. E. Colton, John A. Potter, and Justus Roe. Committees were appointed to take preliminary steps in the matter. A mass meeting will be held Dec. 18, when addresses will be made by Dr. H. A. Stinson and the Rev. Frank Ferguson of Brooklyn.

Civil Service Examinations.

In the annual report of the Supervisory Civil Service Board, which was sent to the Mayor yesterday, it is stated that 172 examinations were held during the year, and that 1,923 persons were examined.

By request of the Tax Commissioners their deputies were exempted from examination.

A few months ago the employes of the Board of Electrical Control were placed in the classified service, in accordance with an opinion by the Corporation Counsel.

INCOME TAX REGULATIONS

First Return to be Made the First Monday in March.

MUST INCLUDE THIS YEAR'S INCOME

Circular Issued from the Treasury Department to Show Who Must Pay the Tax and What Is Taxable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day approved the income tax regulations. Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing or doing business in the United States who has an annual income of more than $3,500, is required to make return, under oath, before the first Monday in March of each year.

The first return is to include all income received in the year 1894, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. Guardians, trustees, and all corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity are required to make similar returns for minors, wards, and beneficiaries. Persons having less than $3,500 annual income are not required to make returns. All incomes of $4,000 and over are taxable 2 per cent.

The person making return is required to make affidavit that he his included in his report all gains, profits, and income from every source whatever received by him, or to which he justly is entitled for the year in question, and that he honestly and truly is entitled to make all the deductions entered on his return, and that he truly has answered the interrogatories set forth in said blank form.

The gross gains, profits, and income returned by persons are to include:

Gross profits of any trade or business wherever carried on.
Rents received or accrued during the year.
Profits from sales of real estate purchased within two years.
Farming operations and proceeds.
Money and value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance.
Premiums on bonds, stocks, notes, and coupons.
Income from trade or profession not by stated salary, and not heretofore enumerated.
Income from salary or compensation other than that received from the United States.
Income from salary or compensation paid by the United States.
Undivided gains and profits of any partnership.
Interest received or accrued from all notes, bonds, or other securities.
Interest on bonds or coupons paid of any corporation.
Dividends from corporations.
Income of wife or minor child or children.
All other sources of income not above enumerated.

The deductions allowed on the return are:

Four thousand dollars exempt by law.
Interest due and paid within the year.
National, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid, not including assessments for local benefits.
Amount expended in purchase or production of live stock or produce sold within the year.
Necessary expenses specified by items actually incurred in carrying on any business or trade.
Losses actually sustained during the year, specified.
Actual losses on sales of real estate purchased within two years.
Debts contracted and ascertained in the year to be worthless.
Salary or compensation over $4,000 from which the tax of 2 per centum has been withheld by disbursing officers of the United States Government.
Dividends included in the estimates of gross profits from corporations on which the 2 per cent. tax has been paid by such corporation.

If any person fails to make return or makes false return, the collector is to make return for him from evidence obtained by summoning the person and examining his books, and from all other evidence obtainable, and shall add 50 per cent. to the amount of tax found due as a penalty for neglect, and 100 per cent. penalty in case of a fraudulent return.

All corporations, companies, and associations, both resident and foreign, doing business in the United States are required to make annual return of net profits on a separate blank, to cover the calendar year 1894. The exemption of $4,000 allowed to persons is not extended to corporations, but the return must cover all net profits without exemption. The annual return of corporations must include:

The gross profits from all kinds of business.
The expenses, exclusive of interest, annuities, or dividends.
The net profits without allowance for interest, annuities, or dividends.
The amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends.
The amount paid in salaries of $4,000 or less to each employe.
The amount paid in salaries of more than $4,000 to each employe, and the name and address of each of such employes.

The gross profits must include:

All profits of any trade or business.
Interest or coupons, from bonds or other securities of any corporation.
Dividends received from any corporation.
Undivided profits of any corporation.
Premium on bonds, notes, or stocks.
Commission or percentage.
Interest on Government securities, not exempt by law.
Interest on other notes, bonds, and securities.
Profits from sales of real estate.
From rents.
Profits from all other sources, to be enumerated.

The operating expenses must include:

Interest paid or accrued within the year on bonded or other indebtedness of such corporation.
Losses actually sustained during the year, which must be separately stated and fully described as to cause, date, and amount.
All taxes actually paid.
Salaries and pay of officers and employes actually paid during the year.
Rents and necessary repairs.
All other necessary exvpenses, which must be itemized and fully explained in the return.

The net profits are to include:

All amounts paid to stockholders or shareholders.
The amount of undivided profits carried to surplus or any other fund.
Amount of net profits used for construction, enlargement, or improvement of plant.
All other expenditures or investments from the net profits.

Certain specified corporations for charitable and like purposes and certain savings banks, mutual insurance companies, and building and loan associations are exempt from income tax. In such cases it is held by the department that the intention of the exemption is to extend its benefits to the small depositors and beneficiaries of such mutual and savings institutions, and that the corporations as such and those who speculate in the shares, stock, or funds are not the intended beneficiaries of the exemption.

Collectors are required to examine the articles of incorporations and business methods of corporations claiming exemption, and where such are not within the class specifically exempt, to cause return to be made for taxation as in the case of other corporations.

The tax due from salaries of officers and from pay of employes of the United States is to be deducted from the first excess payment over $4,000, by Postmasters and disbursing officers.

It is provided that no part of the salary, fees, or emoluments of any State, county, or municipal officer shall be subject to income tax, and no return thereof shall be made of the salary or fees of such officers. Salary received by Government officials in 1894 shall be included in the first annual return to be made on or before the first Monday in March, 1895.

Appeals, in the first instance, are to be made by dissatisfied taxpayers to the Collector, and, if dissatisfied with his decision, the appellant may have the entire cause, with all papers and evidence relating thereto, transferred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision.

Severe penalties are imposed upon all officers and other persons who make known, in any manner, any fact or particulars contained in or relating to an annual return of any taxpayer, or any fact as to the sources or amount of the income of any such person.

Collectors are strictly directed by the regulations to rigidly enforce this provision.

The tax on incomes for the year 1894 will be due and payable on or before the first day of July next, and, if not paid at that time, the penalties will attach for non-payment.

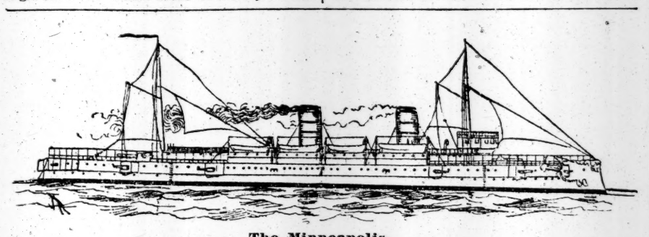
The full text of the regulations contain about 75,000 words, and will not be printed for distribution for a week or more.

MINNEAPOLIS IN COMMISSION

Capt. Wadleigh in Command of the Cruiser Which Is Now a Part of the United States Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The cruiser Minneapolis, which has been at the League Island Navy Yard for the last few days, whither she was taken from Cramps' Shipyard, was placed in commission at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremonies were brief. Since the sister ship of the Columbia has been at the League Island yard, she has been under the charge of Capt. McCurley of the navy yard.

At 2 o'clock, when the ship's company had been drawn up aft, Capt. McCurley went aboard, and Capt. George H. Wadleigh read his orders from Secretary of the



The Minneapolis.

Navy Herbert giving him command of the vessel. Capt. McCurley then formally relinquished his charge, colors were hoisted, and the pennant broken, and the Minneapolis became a part of the United States Navy.

The Minneapolis's crew now numbers but 125 all told, but 200 additional men will be drafted from New-York. Her full complement is 430 men. The Minneapolis will remain at the League Island Yard until her stores shall be placed on board and the entire crew secured. Nothing is known of her future movements.

USED SMOKE FOR HIS REVENGE

CONVICT SEAMAN TRIED TO SMOTHER A FELLOW-PRISONER.

He Burned Straw and Paper in an Airshaft in Riverhead Jail—Lebereti Found Just in Time.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 13.—William Sherman, an inmate of the county jail, attempted to take the life of a fellow-prisoner, Gesullo Lebereti, last night and nearly succeeded.

Seaman and Lebereti had been quarreling. The Warden said Seaman had an unaccountable grudge against the man. Several times, when the two have met in the corridor, they have fought and had to be separated. Seaman said he would "fix" the Italian, and last evening he planned to do it.

Seaman occupied a cell on the ground floor of the prison. Directly above was his intended victim. The cells are connected by an airshaft. Seaman, taking some paper and some straw from his bed, placed it in the airshaft and set fire to it. The Italian was asleep.

He awakened almost stifled, and called in a feeble voice. Then he dropped from the cot to the floor. A prisoner heard his cry and shouted. The alarm rang through the halls, and soon a wild yell went up from the panic-stricken prioisoners. Warden W. H. Rafford was awakened and he hurried to learn the cause of the confusion. At the entrance he was told some one had set fire to the prison. He found the upper part of the jail filled with smoke. Lebereti was found lying on the floor unconscious.

He was dragged out, and Dr. H. H. Young was called. He found the man nearly dead. His body was swollen, and it was with great difficulty that he was restored to consciousness. Dr. Young said that in less than five minutes Lebereti would have been dead. He is very feeble to-day.

Seaman was found sitting coolly in his cell. He said he was only burning his waste paper. He finally admitted he wanted to torment the Italian.

Seaman was waiting to be taken to State prison for two years, having pleaded guilty to committing a burglary at Sayville. He is twenty-three years old and comes from Eastport. He has always been of bad character, and since his arrival has been the bully of the jail.

A charge of murderous assault will be made against him. He has been placed in irons by Sheriff O'Brien. Lebereti is awaiting trial for stabbing a fellow-countryman at Port Jefferson.

CAUGHT BETWEEN NEWARK TROLLEY CARS

An Old Man Seriously Injured—A Wagon Struck in Flushing.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—This morning, at 10:30 o'clock, a man believed to be William Good of 35 Hawkins Street, was knocked down by one of the Bowery cars, either No. 16 or No. 19, on Market Street, between Chambers and Frederick Streets.

The ambulance from Police Headquarters was summoned and took the man to St. Michael's Hospital, where he was found to be seriously injured. The manner of the accident was most peculiar, and the police will have some difficulty in fixing the blame. Bowery car No. 19, in charge of Motorman Patrick Burns, was bound east, and was midway in Market Street between the streets mentioned when Burns saw the man step from the sidewalk and halt. Car No. 16, in charge of Motorman Frank Kerr, was going west, and came along just as the stranger attempted to cross.

He was caught between the two cars, and struck by one of them. He was violently thrown to the street and dragged some distance, but was not caught under the wheels.

Good is an elderly man, probably fifty years old, and is believed to be a steel roller at the Atha iron works.

It is generally believed that the stranger was struck by car No. 19, of which Patrick Burns was in charge, and he was arrested and taken to the Third Precinct Station. He was assured that as soon as possible Kerr would be arrested.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 13.—A trolley car of the College Point line, this morning struck, at the Amity Street crossng, a wagon in which was Joseph Kris, a driver for Underhill & Company. Kris and the horse were slightly bruised.

Murders and Capital Punishment.

From The Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

The pronounced sentiment of many Michigan people in opposition to capital punishment is receiving a severe strain these times. Brutal murders are of frequent occurrence in this State. With the present laws, their administration, and the punishment for taking life, all but a premium is held out to the bloodthirsty assassin. If he is captured he stands a fair chance of escape through legal technicalities; if convicted, he is simply given a life boarding and lodging place, unless he desires to regain his freedom, in which case he has even chances by means of escape or a premium. The horror of the gallows, in place of these inducements, would deter many a villain from his bloody work. But sentiment, not sense, is the ruling power to-day.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S MEDAL

The Laetare Emblem of Notre Dame Formally Presented.

HONOR FOR FAITH, ART, AND DUTY

Prominent Clerics and Laymen at the Ceremony—Commendations by the Archbishop and President Morrissey.

There was a large gathering of prominent men in Archbishop Corrigan's house, 452 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, when the Laetare Medal was formally presented to Augustin Daly by the President of the University of Notre Dame.

The guests assembled at 5 o'clock in the spacious back drawing room, where the presentation took place. The ceremony was begun with an address by Archbishop Corrigan, who stood at the end of the room with Mr. Daly and the Rev. Andrew Morrissey, President of the University of Notre Dame. The Archbishop spoke as follows:

Before proceeding to the presentation of the Laetare Medal, which the University of Notre Dame sends to our worthy friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. Augustin Daly, I trust you will permit me to recall to your minds the meaning of Laetare Sunday, to which the medal owes its origin. Holy Mother Church, with a mother's fond solicitude, is ever mindful of the weakness of her children, and so, even in the middle of the penitential season of Lent, after we have accomplished half our painful journey, she causes a gleam of sunshine to fall athwart our path, in order to reward our past fidelity and to encourage us to persevere in our good resolutions until the glory of the resurrection.

This break in the gloom of penitential austerity occurs on the fourth Sunday of Lent, and is known as Laetare Sunday, being so called from the words of the prophet Isaias, with which the mass of the day begins: "Rejoice, O Jerusalem, and be glad, all ye who love her! Exult with joy, all ye who were in sorrow, and be filled with consolation."

The allusion is to the joy of the people of Israel when they emerged from the captivity of Babylon and returned once more to the Hold City of Zion. For us the spiritual allusion is that, by the blood of our Saviour, to be shed during Passiontide, we, too, are to be released from the captivity, not of Babylon, but of sin, and to be made partakers, not of an earthly, but of a heavenly Jerusalem.

This was mystically signified, moreover, by a golden rose, or, more properly, a cluster of roses springing from a single twig, which the sovereign Pontiff was accustomed to bless on this day and to send as a gift either to some illustrious sanctuary or to some distinguished champion of the faith. In mystical language, the rose designated our Saviour, who in His human nature calls himself "the flower of the field and the lily of the valley." He is designated as the rose, particularly in Italy, where the rose is taken as the harbinger of Spring, and thereby a symbol of the resurrection—as the rose dominates by its beauty over all other flowers—and by a golden rose—as gold is a symbol of sovereignty—thereby signifying the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

According to an old ceremonial of the year 1573, which I hold in my hand, the Holy Father, in bestowing the golden rose, said: "Receive from our hands this rose, by which is designated the joy of the earthly and heavenly Jerusalem, the Church, namely, militant and triumphant, by which is manifest to all the faithful of Christ that most beautious Flower who is the joy and the crown of all saints. Receive this rose, most beloved son, who according to the world are noble, valiant, and indued with great prowess, that you may be still more ennobled by every virtue of Christ, as a rose planted near the streams of many waters, and may this grace be bestowed upon you in the overflowing clemency by Him who liveth and reigneth world without end. Amen."

The origin of this ceremony is almost lost in the night of ages, but it seems certain that it was introduced before the days of Pope Leo IX., who ruled the Universal Church from the year 1049 to 1054. From that time a cluster of golden roses, with petals of diamonds, formed with all the delicacy of the jeweler's art, is solemnly blessed every year, although the offering is not made annually, but only from time to time as a favorable opportunity presents itself. This allusion to the meaning and history of the golden rose will sufficiently indicate the purpose of the University of Notre Dame in founding a medal to be bestowed year after year on Laetare Sunday on some child of the Church who has distinguished himself or herself in literature, art, or science, or in his benefactions to humanity. I have great joy, indeed, that this honor has come during the present year to a resident not only of this State, but this city, and not only of this city, but also to a member of this cathedral congregation.

I have now the pleasure of introducing the Rev. Father Morrissey, President of the University of Notre Dame, who will make the address of presentation to Mr. Daly.

Father Morrissey read the university's presentation address from a handsomely-designed silken souvenir. As was the case during the Archbishop's speech, there was loud applause at every remark complimentary to Mr. Daly. This was Father Morrissey's address:

Mr. Daly, the University of Notre Dame offers you the Laetare Medal, the highest honor in its gift, in recognition of your success in restoring the best traditions of truth and art to the theatre. You have never assumed to elevate the stage, but you have been unresting in your work; you have not claimed the title of reformer, you have simply done the duty of the hour. The world sees the result. You have revived for us the great traditions of Blackfriars and the Globe; you have made us sympathetic over the

"Love, laughter, sorrow, starry pleasure, pain;
The blended hopes and motives; all the gain
Of noble conduct, and the triumph glorious
Wherewith true hearts may crown our days victorious."

This token of sympathy and appreciation has been bestowed only on men whose aims are true. It has never been presented to one worthier than yourself. In you faith and art unite, and duty makes the trinity complete.

If our theatres return to ideals of a Christian civilization, if the drama reach the dignity it had in the time of the great Greeks, and of Molière, and Lope de Vega, the English-speaking world will be your debtor.

After this address, the Archbishop pinned the medal on the lapel of Mr. Daly's coat. It is of gold, with blue enamel and with the symbolic rose and other designs upon it. It is about the size of a silver dollar.

Mr. Daly seemed to feel deeply the honor which had been conferred upon him, and was evidently quite nervous at the beginning of his speech of thanks, which was as follows:

Mr. President: The modest position which I have always desired to hold, and to which you have made complimentary allusions, is somewhat rudely shaken by this public honor which you now confer upon me. We cannot but feel grateful, no matter how little we have labored for applause, if, after the bustle and noise and turmoil are past, friendly voices cry out to us, "Well done!" And we are the more gratified if the judicious discern greater results from our work than we proposed when we were engaged in the duty of the hour.

If one lasting result of my efforts shall be an influence on the times, which will be transmitted to those who follow us and lead to a preservation in our country of the highest forms of dramatic art, I shall be amply repaid. That you believe that I do contribute in some measure to this end is attested by the honor which you have conferred upon me, and for which I assure you I am profoundly grateful, an honor so greatly enhanced by the personal interest which has been taken in it by his Grace, our honored and beloved Archbishop.

After Mr. Daly's speech, a collation was served. Among those present were:

Senator William L. Brown, the Rev. Matthew Taylor, Charles A. Dana, Gen. Horace Porter, John D. Crimmins, Richard M. Henry, Lawrence Hutton, the Rev. J. L. O'Neil, T. C. Smith, Francis Higgins, Dr. Richard Clark, Dr. J. A. T. Emmet, James C. Duff, Commissioner J. J. Phelan, and Francis M. Bacon.

MILITARY ACADEMY VISITORS

Recommendations of the Board for the Improvement of the West Point School of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy submitted to Congress yesterday contains a number of recommendations for the improvement of the system of education at that institution, of which the following are the most important:

That United States Senators have the same privilege of nomination to the Academy each year as is possessed by members of the House of Representatives; that the President be authorized to nominate ten cadets at large annually; that each official possessing the nominating power be authorized to select three young men for nomination, so that in the event of the failure of one, there will be two others to be examined; that a fuller English course be given, even at the expense of mathematics or some other study; that the standard of admission be raised; that members of the Academic Board be given leave of absence on full pay for six months or a year once in seven years, with a view to the study of their respective departments at other institutions in this country and abroad; that fifty cavalry horses be purchased; that an appropriation of $40,000 be made for five sets of officers' quarters, $17,000 for completing the reservoir, and $35,000 for a tower on the academic building; that new buildings be erected upon a high and healthy site for soldiers' families, and that the old buildings in Log Town be removed; that a chair of military hygiene be established; that the gymnastic course be extended to cover the entire course of the corps of cadets.

In concluding its report the board speaks in the highest terms of the administration of the academy. It says:

It has found the officers and instructors men of high character and purpose, of professional ability, and personal worth. It has found the battalion of cadets a model of soldiery bearing, precision, and skill, while individually its members have impressed the board as young athletes in whom the lessons of love of country and devotion to duty, of discipline, honor, and integrity, which are part and parcel of their daily life at West Point, have already borne abundant fruit and will abide with them for all time. It has found in the Military Academy of the United States an institution of which the people may well be proud, and which deserves the faith, confidence, and full support of the entire Nation.

The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point have been made during the past week: Henry B. Clarke, Harvard, Ill.; John Chaffee, (alternate,) Waco, Ill.; Percy R. Tiller, (alternate,) Oglethorpe County, Ga.; James W. Riddler, Princeton, Ill.; Herbert L. Wigmore, Los Angeles, Cal.; Earl M. Weight, (alternate,) Pasadena, Cal. t

PROSPECT HEIGHTS ASSEMBLY DANCE

Many Guests Gathered in the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn.

The eighth season of the Prospect Heights Assembly was begun last night with a successful dance at the Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

The dancing was begun at 10:30 o'clock, and was continued until midnight. After the dance, supper was served at small tables in the banquet hall. Gieseman's two orchestras furnished the music. The ballroom was handsomely decorated with Christmas greens and fine tapestries. No cotillion was danced.

Those who patronized the dance were Mrs. David A. Boody, Mrs. Jacob G. Dettmer, Mrs. James E. Hayes, Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, Mrs. George P. Tangeman, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff. The ushers were Carroll J. Post, Jr., James H. Mairs, Frederick H. Webster, William A. Webster, Dr. J. Bion Bogart, and Francis S. Sherry.

Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. James Forney, Carroll J. Post, Jr., the Misses Watson, Miss Mabel Dickerson, Miss Hanley, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Miss Darlington, Miss Jones, Miss Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford L. Ludkins, Miss Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. McColl, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Emery, John A. Blair, Edgar F. Luckenback, Frank L. Sniffen, J. W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, St. John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Curtiss, S. W. Huntington, Frank D. Beattys, J. H. Mairs, Howard C. Pyle, T. J. Cunningham, L. P. Rider, Dr. J. O. Polak, C. E. Robertson, Guy Loomis, W. M. Partridge, S. P. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, J. C. Mairs, S. V. Beckwith, J. P. White, Miss Bassett, John B. Joy, W. Norton Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Sherry, F. O. Walther, G. W. Smith, Miss Anna Pratt, Miss Giberson, Miss Tate, Caryl Scofield, Miss Curtiss, G. Herbert Henshaw, Miss Norton.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. Eugene W. Watson, William A. Webster, W. E. O. Beebe, Frank D. Tuttle, Thomas P. Peters, J. Claflin Thompson, H. Logan Patterson, Warren B. Nash, Walter A. Lockitt, E. C. Thayer, Herbert M. Betts, George H. Betts, Miss Florence Guertin, Miss Carol Dettmer, Miss Secard, Miss Vickers, F. R. Kellogg, J. P. Fiske, Henry B. Vandeveer, Charles G. Bennet, E. H. Lott, Miss Lucy De Witt, Andrew Peters, Dr. and Mrs. J. Bion Bogart, C. D. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Richards, Miss Bertha Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wallace, Miss Laird, Lathrop C. Harper, J. T. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, W. A. Mairs, E. F. Horwill, W. A. Luckenback, Miss Mason, Edward P. York, H. C. Van Cleaf, Charles C. Livingston, Charles Schenck, Charles Smithers, F. D. Alling, J. C. Cropsey, Miss Marie Ross, Miss Burnap, William V. Hester, Clifford Scofield, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Arkenburgh, Horace Holly Dall, and officers of the North Atlantic squadron.

GEN. M'ALPIN IN ALBANY

He Looks into the Adjutant General's Office—The Inauguration Escort.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Gen Edwin A. McAlpin, who will be Gov. Morton's Adjutant General, was in town for a few hours today. His mission was to settle the dispute about the composition of the escort during the inaugural ceremonies and to look over the Adjutant General's office. Gen. Josiah Porter had promised to meet Gen. McAlpin here to-day, but a telegram received conveyed the information that Gen. Porter was detained in New-York by serious illness.

Gen. McAlpin talked over matters of the office with Assistant Adjutant General Phisterer, who is to be retained in his present position.

Secretary of State Palmer and Gen. McAlpin talked over the escort matter and decided to permit the Burgesses Corps and Jackson Corps, independent military companies, to parade with the Tenth Battalion, detailed for escort duty.

Mrs. Catharine Fitzgerald Released.

Mrs. Catharine Fitzgerald, sister of Inspector McLaughlin, who killed Mrs. Carrie D. Pearsall in this city, and was sent to the insane asylum at Middletown, N. Y., after a jury had declared her not guilty of murder because of insanity, was ordered released from the asylum by Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday.

Physicians from the asylum testified that Mrs. Fitzgerald has recovered her reason. Mrs. Fitzgerald's husband, who is a policeman in this city, accompanied her from the courtroom.

J. L. Hoffman a School Inspector.

Mayor Gilroy appointed John L. Hoffman of 78 East Fourth Street yesterday as an Inspector of Schools, in the Fourth District, in the place of Joseph Brull of 35 Avenue A, resigned.

Mr. Hoffman is a dealer in frames. The office is not a salaried one.

MR. OLMSTED DECLINES

Will Not Report on Landscape Features of the Driveway.

THE PARK BOARD'S VIEWS NOT HIS

He Believes That the Engineering Work Should Be Subordinate to That of the Landscape Architect.

Secretary Burns of the Park Board received a letter yesterday from Frederick Law Olmsted, declining to make a report on the landscape features of the Harlem River Driveway under the conditions imposed by the board.

Mr. Olmsted is of the opinion that in such a work the landscape feature is of primary importance, and the engineering work should be subordinate in order to get the best results. It appeared to him in his

WIFE ACCUSED OF CRIME

Attempt was Made to Poison Thomas F. Mulvaney, It Is Said.

CHARLES G. VALENTINE IMPLICATED

Mrs. Mulvaney Fled with Her Alleged Accomplice — Both Arrested — Robbery of $20,000 Also Charged.

Mulvaney vs. Mulvaney is the simple title of a suit begun yesterday to set aside the deeds to four houses and lots at the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, valued at $125,000. But behind it are charges of attempted murder, robbery, and other crimes.

The plaintiff is Thomas F. Mulvaney, forty years old, of this city, now lying in a hotel at Salt Lake City, hovering between life and death, as the result, it is alleged, of attempted poisoning.

The defendant is Sadie M. Mulvaney, twenty-four years old, the handsome wife of the sick man She is at present under arrest in Salt Lake City, charged with being concerned in the alleged poisoning, and with robbing her husband of $20,000 worth of valuables, by the aid of an accomplice, Charles G. Valentine, a well-to-do young man of Atlantic City, who is also in the hands of the Salt Lake City authorities.

Valentine and Mrs. Mulvaney were arrested on Monday in El Paso. They had fled together from Salt Lake City, it is said, after drugging Mr. Mulvaney and leaving him for dead at the hotel in that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulvaney went to Atlantic City last Summer for the benefit of Mr. Mulvaney's health. There the wife met Charles G. Valentine, a young married man, whose parents live in Atlantic City. Valentine had a reputation of being a gambler and generally dissolute. It is alleged that Mrs. Mulvaney fell in love with him, introduced him to her husband, and induced the latter to employ the young man as a nurse.

The two traveled together to Philadelphia, Denver, and other places, finally stopping in Salt Lake City about Dec. 18 and taking quarters at the Knutsford Hotel.

Here the alleged poisoning took place, and, according to dispatches, Mrs. Mulvany and Valentine made off together, after taking $20,000 worth of property belonging to the husband.

The husband was found a day or two afterward in his room in a stupor, as the result of drugs administered to him. The police placed Mr. Mulvany under the care of physicians, and then started to locate the supposed runaways. They were found at El Paso, and on Tuesday Capt. Donovan of the Salt Lake police force arrived in that city and took charge of them.

In the suit begun yesterday the complaint is verified by Charles A. Murphy, as attorney for Mr. Mulvany, instead of by the plaintiff himself, as is usual. This course was made necessary, according to Mr. Murphy's sworn statement, because Mr. Mulvany "is ill at Salt Lake City as the result of the attempts on his life by Sadie M. Mulvany and an accomplice."

The property which it is sought to recover in Mr. Mulvany's behalf was made over to Mrs. Mulvany, according to the complaint, on Aug. 17, 1893, "for the nominal consideration of $1, love, and affection." The plaintiff executed a deed to the four houses and lots.

It is now charged that the conveyance was made "without actual, good, and valuable consideration, and that the deed was obtained under duress and by fraud and deceit, and by representations made at the time which Mulvany believed to be true, but which he has discovered to be false."

A mortgage of $40,000 on the property was paid and canceled on Aug. 3 last, and Mr. Mulvany and the defendant united in the execution of four other mortgages, aggregating $58,000. It is now asked that the deed and these be canceled, and that the defendant be enjoined from interfering with the property or making any disposition of the rents and profits.

Mr. Murphy, the plaintiff's attorney, when seen last evening by a reporter, declined to say anything about the matter.

CHARGES THEM WITH SWINDLING

Walter B. Drake Wants to Recover Money Lost Through Brokers.

Walter B. Drake, late of Brocton, N. Y., will refrain hereafter from investing in blind pools. In fact, he says he will give Wall Street a very wide berth. The reasons for this resolution appeared yesterday during the argument of a motion before Judge Bischoff in the Court of Common Pleas.

The motion was made by A. H. Hummel of behalf of Weinman & Co. of 44 Broadway and the Thompson & Derr Company of 38 Wall Street, two stock brokerage concerns. Mr. Hummel asked Judge Bischoff to vacate an order which was granted last October by Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas appointing Louis B. Hasbrouck as referee, before whom the books of Weinman & Co. and the Thompson & Derr Company were to be produced for examination in two suits begun by Drake in the hope of recovering $3,500, of which he claims he has been defrauded.

Drake asserts that in February last he received circular letters from each of these concerns of an attractive nature calling his attention to the fact that they had special facilities for dealing in stocks, that they had been very successful in dealings in the past making large profits, and that still larger ones would result with the continuation of their business.

Attention was particularly called to investments in a "special railroad stock syndicate." He was attracted by the circular, and, believeing that the inducements made were safe, sent $100 as a starter for Weinman & Co. to invest for him. He soon after received a receipt for this payment which contained a clause that the money was to be invested in the syndicate at the discretion of the company.

From time to time he sent other moneys to each of the companies for investment, and after awhile he received several checks for small amounts from the Thompson & Derr Company as profits. He also received statements from the firm of Weirman & Co., purporting to be accounts of transactions which showed large profits, of which he was entitled to a share.

Notwithstanding this, in October last, he says, he received statements from both of the companies purporting to show large losses in the transactions that they were engaged in. The statements purported to show that the dealings in which the losses were incurred were in sugar and whisky. Drake is of opinion that he has been swindled in these deals, and he moreover says that the circulars were sent out in order to delude and defraud investors. He does not think that any transactions were had such as the brokers claim.

Mr. Drake declares he is not certain as to the exact parties he should sue, neither has he sufficient facts, he says, on which to frame his complaint, and it was with this object in view that his lawyer obtained an order for the examination of the books of both concerns, so that he might secure facts from which he might frame his complaint.

Mr. Hummel yesterday insisted that if Mr. Drake had any cause of action, he had sufficient facts in the circulars which were sent to him, and that to compel these companies to give up their books and allow them to be taken out of their offices would result in ruin to their business. Any examination of their books would also reveal secrets of both businesses, which the public was not entitled to know, and confidential matters of no interest to anybody but the members of the firm. He denied the insinuations of fraud that were made against his clients, and argued that the order for the examination of the books should be vacated.

Judge Bischoff, after hearing the argument, reserved his decision.

TRAMP GARVEY NOT SENTENCED

His Lawyer Made Objections Which Were Not Decided.

John Garvey, the "Astor tramp," promises to be an issue for an indefinite length of time. He was brought yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions to be sentenced for "unlawfully entering the residence of Mrs. Caroline Astor." Instead of being sentenced his case was adjourned to settle fine points of law.

When Garvey's case was called his counsel asked that he be heard on a motion to set aside the verdict. Lawyer Stayton said that the verdict, "unlawfully entering a building," was irregular and indefinite, and should be set aside. There was nothing in it indicating intent to commit crime, and, moreover, it did not specify even that the building entered was within the districts of the county.

Judge Fitzgerald said he would take the matter under advisement, and Mr. Stayton and Assistant District Attorney Macdona agreed to submit papers. Garvey was remanded without date until the questions raised were settled.

UNDERWRITERS DEMUR TO THE SUIT

They Claim that the Company Should Be Sued for Fire Losses.

A test case that will interest insurance men and holders of Lloyds of all classes was argued yesterday, on a demurrer, before Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas.

Mrs. Louisa Knorr is suing on two contested Lloyds fire policies. The defendants are Thomas O. Atkins, Andrew J. Bates, and other underwriters in the Fire Lloyds. In the policies there is a clause stipulating that, in the case of a contest, the officers of the company are to be sued as attorneys in fact. The plaintiff ignored this clause, and has brought suit against the underwriters.

Senator Lexow, as attorney for the defendants, argued the demurrer, in which the defendants assert that, under the clause in the policies, the company, and not the underwriters, should be sued. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

DECIDED THEY COULD NOT INDICT

Grand Jury Takes No Action as to Harlem River Bank Officials.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against the officers of the Harlem River Bank. It was decided that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant indictments.

It is understood that the Grand Jury also considered the case of Edward R. Knapp, who conducted a collection agency under the title of the Grocers and Butchers' Protective and Collection Association, and who is alleged to have disappeared with funds of the concern.

A report was current that the Grand Jury has under consideration the case of Policeman Thorne, whose name was mentioned in the course of the trial of ex-Police Captain Stephenson as a go-between in the negotions for bribes.

Suit Over Charles J. Fagan's Will.

Charles J. Fagan died Nov. 13, at White Plains, leaving $100,000 and a will that is highly displeasing to a number of his relatives.

The document was executed Jan. 7, 1882, and by its provisions he gave but $1,000 each to his sister, Mary R. Loughman, and his brothers, James Fagan and John H. Fagan, leaving the residue to his four sisters, Catharine M. Fagan, Julia Ann Meehan, Jane Eliza Fagan, and Helen M. Cain, equally.

The two brothers and a sister, who receive but $1,000 under the terms of the will, are dissatisfied and have begun a contest in the Surrogate's Court. They charge that their brother was not of sound mind when the will was executed, and assert that it was procured by fraud and undue influence.

The sister, Catharine M. Fagan, and the testator's brother-in-law, Patrick C. Meehan, are named executors.

The Day Will Contest.

Joseph H. Choate was not on hand yesterday in the contest over the will of Sarah Ann Day, before Surrogate Fitzgerald, and in consequence matters lagged somewhat.

The day's session was taken up with the examination of Lawyer John A. Carney, a partner of Abel Crook. They were attorneys for Mrs. Day, and also for the chief beneficiary under her will, W. R. Brixey, Mrs. Day's brother.

Mr. Carney was one of the subscribing witnesses of the will, and, in the absence of Mr. Choate, Mr. Butler went into the question of the alleged influence Mr. Brixey is supposed to have exercised over the testatrix.

It developed that shortly before Mrs. Day went to Europe she gave Brixey a full power of attorney, and an account was opened in the Chatham National Bank in the name of W. R. Brixey, manager.

Wanted the Injunction Continued.

Argument was heard by Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday afternoon upon the motion to continue the temporary injunction granted several weeks ago restraining the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen and other city authorities from granting permission to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to extend its line along St. Nicholas Avenue.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy, appearing for the city authorities, insisted that the courts did not have any legal right to enjoin the legislative branch of the City Government from the performance of duties authorized by the Constitution and the statutes.

Elihu Root, for the railroad company, continued the argument against the continuance of the injunction. Judge Bischoff reserved his decision.

Preparing to Try Lawyer Schooley.

William H. Schooley, a lawyer, was placed on trial in General Sessions, before Judge Martine yesterday afternoon, on the charges of forgery and larceny.

The complainant is Ellen M. Gay of 1,510 U Street, Washington, D. C. She alleges that on Dec. 4, 1890, four bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, valued at $4,000, were stolen from her. She could get no trace of them for a long time.

Finally, she says, she learned that James Walsh of 5 Wall Street, had purchased Bond No. 271 from Schooley for $900. The original number, she asserts, was 737, and an expert will testify that the figures 271 were inserted in place of those that had been erased by means of chemicals.

The afternoon was taken up in the effort to get a jury.

Charged with Swindling a Mission.

E. F. Weber was a clerk in the Catholic Mission of the Immaculate Conception at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street. The mission publishes a paper called The Homeless Child. Weber, it is claimed, wrote a letter Oct. 5 to Ann Burns, an agent in Elmira, and told her that in a few days a clerk would call for money belonging to the mission in her possession. A few days later he went to Elmira, and she turned over about $200 to him. He did not return.

An investigation was made, and Weber was found in Baltimore. He was arrested by the police of that city, and yesterday extradition papers were sent by a detective, who is to bring him back to this city.

No Argument in the Furniss Suit.

The papers in the suit of Mrs. Hetty Furniss for alimony against her husband, Edward P. Furniss, were presented to Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by the attorneys for the plaintiff and for the defendant. There was no argument, and the Judge reserved decision.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Frank McKee pleaded guilty to assault before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. He was accused of shooting and injuring a number of persons in a saloon at the corner of Prince and Crosby Streets about three weeks ago.

—The trial of Angelo Triano, charged with murder, was begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner is accused of stabbing Leonardo Molicco with a stiletto, May 6.

—Mrs. Antonetta Columbara yesterday applied to Judge Dugro of the Superior Court for alimony and counsel fees pending a decision of the suit of her husband for divorce.

—Frederick Gebhard was foreman of the jury before Chief Justice Ehrlich, in Part IV., City Court, yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Present: The Chief Justice and all the Associate justices except Mr. Justice Jackson.

No. 161—The Market Street Cable Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. B. N. Rowley.—Submitted, pursuant to the twentieth rule.

No. 664—Elijah B. Sherman, appellant, vs. The United States.—Submitted, pursuant to the twentieth rule.

No. 107—James Henderson et al., appellants, vs. Mayer Goldsmith.—Argument continued by George Putnam for the appellants, by Henry M. Rogers for the appellee, and concluded by George Putnam for the appellants.

No. 12—Edward Byrne, appellant, vs. The United States.—Submitted without argument.

No. 55—Catherine Goldey, plaintiff in error, vs. The Morning News of New-Haven.—Argued by Henry B. B. Stapler for the defendant in error.

No. 109—William McCabe, appellant, vs. John O. Matthews.—Argued by Henry Wise Garnett for the appellant.

No. 113—The National Bank of Rondout, N. Y., appellant, vs. David R. Smith et al.—Argued by Theodore G. Barker for the appellant and by H. A. M. Smith for the appellees.

Adjourned until Friday.

The day call for Friday, Dec. 14, will be as follows: Nos. 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, (and 135,) 129, 131, 132.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

William P. Roome and others, appellants, vs. Frederick C. Jennings et al.—Argued by F. A. Thomson for appellants; Henry B. Twombley for respondents.

Sophia F. Hillen, appellant, vs. Adrian Iselin et al.—Argued by A. W. Machen and James C. Carter for appellant; Richard M. McSherry and Joseph H. Choate, for respondents.

Catharine McIntyre vs. Patrick Costello and another, appellants—Appeal dismissed under Rule 21, without costs.

Calendar for Friday is as follows: Nos. 615, 616, 617, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

21—Lyon vs. Little. 2—Matter of Garvey. 22—Morimars vs. Hamilton. 23—Same vs. same. 9—Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company vs. Spofford.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Warren vs. Morton.

Class II.—2—Doval vs. Ackerman.

Class IV.—3—Kernochan vs. Faeger. 4—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c. 5—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Seaver. 6—Duffy vs. Duffy. 7—Gleeson vs. Garvin. 8—Matter of Elm Street.

Class VII.—9—Williams vs. Begg. 10—Standard Paint Company vs. Cochrane.

Class VIII.—11—Bailey vs. Hitch. 12—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 13—Matter of Prockett. 14—Garfield National Bank vs. Van Brunt. 15—Storrs vs. Women's Mutual Insurance and Accident Company. 16—Kelly vs. Clark. 17—Isaac vs. Cohn. 18—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co. 19—Cromwell vs. Livingston. 20—Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Receiver of Madison Square Bank. 21—Wendell et al. vs. Von Meckel. 22—Towell vs. Cooper & Jarvis. 23—Earle vs. Robinson. 24—Faxon vs. Mason. 25—Same vs. same. 26—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Merritt. 27—Palmer vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 28—Muller vs. Rausch. 29—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. 30—Palmer vs. Chicago Herald Company. 31—Regan vs. Regan. 32—Baker vs. Georgi. 33—Ely vs. Zeckendorf. 34—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Wilson. 35—Sloan vs. Baldwin. 36—Matter of Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company. 37—Phillips vs. Lewis. 38—Matter of Kagel. 39—Darragh vs. Usher. 40—Windmuller vs. Greacen. 41—Dey vs. Dey. 42—Stone vs. Burns. 43—Buck vs. Donaldson. 44—Lawrence vs. Boxwell. 45—Societa Italiana Reduci delle Patrie Battaglie Veterani di Mutto Soccorso vs. Societa Italiana Reducidelle Patrie. 46—Bain vs. Caldwall. 47—Clinton Bank vs. Hoes. 48—Austin vs. Durant Land Improvement Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2304—Mayo vs. Alexander. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1647—Steinway vs. Steinway. 1455—Same vs. Steinway & Son. 2468—Palmer vs. Marshall. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette. 2501—Alexander vs. Miller. 2502—Alexander vs. Miller. 1554—David vs. Schiffer. 1632—Baldwin vs. Hayes. 2206—Whitehead vs. Sullivan. 2489—Olney vs. Baird. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorf. 1868—Coffin vs. Leuh. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 866—Myers vs. Munroe. 867—Smith vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—513—Moss vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 332—Tierney vs. same. 786—Beinhauer vs. same. 789—Leysersohn vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 421—Brower vs. same. 508—Hutter vs. same. 1049—Mertens vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 388—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—5284—Frey vs. Ball. 3043—Sackett vs. Leonard. 3894—First National Bank vs. Well. 5254—Sylvester vs. Harris. 5287—Devlin vs. Carey. 5674—Gerber vs. Byk. 5661—Kellner vs. Reinhardt. 5083—Roome vs. Reinhardt. 5452—Conkling vs. Kupfal. 4569—Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Hewitt. 5129—Tallman vs. Bailey. 5130—Same vs. same. 5128—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Blake. 5675—Carr vs. Geittinger. 3396—Southern National Bank vs. Kopetzky.

Regular Day Calendar.—2325—Fogg vs. Suburban Rapid Transit Company. 895½—Swan vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 2230—Savori vs. Saniel. 2270—Snyder vs. White. 2091—Rein vs. Scott.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

68—Grant vs. Egan. 64—Sturgeon vs. Odell. 69—Dubois vs. Poggi. 70—Boyd vs. Boyd. 51—Fishel vs. Fojette.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

20—Gantzer vs. Gantzer.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

2583—McDugan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 914—Higgin vs. Eagleton. 1204—Egers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1180—Hausbeer vs. Steiner. 2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1238—Stewart vs. Greenwall. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1061—Landauer vs. Fischen. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Turl. 1302—Suhr vs. Nelson. 1273—Reusche vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1259—O'Dougherty vs. Rothschild. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 2228—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 1252—Grueber vs. The Mayor, &c. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 2261—Weil vs. Herman. 997—Celfield vs. Browning.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

589—Marrenner vs. Griffith. 628—Jones vs. Jones. Gebbia vs. Gebbia. 630—Singer vs. Singer. 637—Pins vs. Pins. 643—Nacht vs. Nacht. 644—Zanger vs. Oppenheim. 645—Frost vs. Frost. 646—Petchaft vs. Gurley. 647—Israel vs. Baraker. 648—Same vs. same. 649—Lock vs. Lock.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

897—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.

Motion Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.: Margaret O'Neil, Johann Bandelak, George C. Smith, Andrew Hentze, Mary Mulligan, Joseph Proctor, Louisa A. Donohue, Charles J. Fagan, Alexander G. Harmon, Roswell D. Sawyer. At 2 P. M.: William Gee, George E. Brown, Cornelia F. Coster, Cyrus Field, Jr., Nelson Lindsay, Catharine Geegan, Malvina Keteltas, Charles Hartman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

Contested wills: 962—Sarah A. Day. 1018—Thomas Moan.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

765—Thomas vs. Peissner. 815—Marmostein vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 852—Richmond vs. Rice. 321—Bent vs. Conaghan. 329—Siegel vs. Hoffman. 346—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 380—Kane vs. Barrett. 14—Lowry vs. Kelly. 398—United States Varnish Company vs. Kiernan. 412—Curischke vs. Grant. 423—Coddick vs. Morrison. 428—Kenney vs. Chadwick. 588—Brigg vs. Abrahams. 637—Paul vs. Erdt. 779—Potosky vs. Spiess. 785—Hirschberg vs. King. 857—Union Stove Works vs. Lennon. 866—Anderson vs. Ahlberg. 693—Hand vs. Wright. 605—Thomson-Houston Electric Company. vs. Theiss. 633—Ruff vs. Soehler. 640—Boehm vs. Kohler. 678—Jockel vs. Cameron.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

1038—Daly vs. Suchwell. 2974—McMillen vs. Stern. 913—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogerty Company vs. O'Reilly. 914—Same vs. same. 725—Weissitz vs. Davis. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 542—Karst vs. Ely. 548—East Side Bank vs. Block. 1067—Dudley vs. Wescott. 987—Cohen vs. Cohen. 1028—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works. 2664—Halstead vs. Davidson. 742—Victor vs. Perkins. 1077—Reed vs. Thompson. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 246—Galligan vs. August. 918—Ferris vs. Jacobson. 1025—Coates vs. Miller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1060—Liebig vs. Cohen. 1086—Roth vs. Dumont. 1087—Same vs. same. 976—Dolan vs. Nester. 1043—Boerman vs. De Nagre. 1050—National Bank of Corey, Philadelphia, vs. Weimer. 1083—Weinstein vs. Baird. 170—Nash vs. Lieber. 950—Murdock vs. Consumers' Ice Company. 92—Victor vs. Nicholas. 963—Bateman vs. Blum. 1091—Sampter vs. Zech. 1090—Noll vs. Botty. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 307—Metzger vs. Field. 773—Mibolowitch vs. Krokower. 1097—Kaufman vs. Muller. 1098—Thompson vs. Boyd. 2707—Ten Eyck vs. Amend. 978—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard. 2625—Whelan vs. Gorton. 600—Guy vs. Reidel. 91—Lauzer vs. Wehrlin. 172—Gruber vs. Collins. 27—Jarisch vs. Brand.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2323—Hall vs. Cotter. 1754—Trego vs. Tucker. 2884—Enterprise Cold Storage Company vs. Scott. 2316—Scranton Glass Company vs. Zuckerman. 2846—Goodman vs. Kaiser. 2838—Nicholas vs. Herring. 2098—Farrington vs. Pettingill. 2898—Young vs. Rightmeyer. 265—Witte vs. Matson. 2800—Murphy vs. Blair. 2901—Moran vs. New-York and Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company. 2874—Forst vs. Fox. 2873—Ottenberg vs. Constantine. 2499—Graf vs. Kaufman.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—The Baron de Hirsch Fund vs. Rosendorf—Lawrence Godkin. Blatchford vs. Vandykel—J. Warren Greene. Leather Manufacturers' Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company—William B. Anderson.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—McCabe vs. McCabe—Louis Hanneman.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Samuel R. Shipley vs. Brigantine Beach Railroad Company—Howard Carrow. People, &c., vs. Commercial Credit Guaranty Company of New-York—Ignatz Boskowitz.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—William H. Hoffman vs. Frank Rubus—George Treifeld.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Charles A. Seymour vs. James O'Connor—Frank J. McBarron. State Bank vs. Israel Pike and Clara Shulhof—Michael E. Duffy.

Fitzsimons, J.—Francis O'Neill vs. George M. Holbrook—W. M. Willard. Title Guaranty and Trust Company vs. Charles A. Bouton—Harold Swain.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Bartlett, J.—Nos. 372½, 635, 1,416, 175, 487½, 414, 650, 652, 713, 597, 25, 83½, 320, 321, 339, 346. Highest number reached on regular call 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.—Nos. 1,379, 1,291, 1,897. Regular calendar—Nos. 884, 708, 906, 535, 644, 662, 775, 537, 806, 481, 458, 421, 789, 698, 206. Highest number reached on regular call 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, J.—No. 84.

WOODWORK ON VESSELS OF WAR

An Army Board Convened to Seek a Less Dangerous Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Herbert has appointed a board consisting of Commander Royal B. Bradford and Naval Constructors Hanscom and Bowles to consider the question of woodwork in war ships. American vessels have always borne the reputation of being the most handsomely fitted vessels afloat, especially in their interior joiner work, which is advantageous in making the vessels habitable, whereas in many foreign navies, where metal partitions are used exclusively, the ships are constantly wet from condensation on the metallic surfaces.

The Chinese-Japanese war, however, has demonstrated the great danger from fire and flying splinters, and the board, which met at the Navy Department to-day, is convened to seek a substitute for wood which will obviate the disadvantages of metal. The report of the board will probably be sent to Congress.

An Inexpensive Campaign.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

It cost the Democrats only a little over $2,000 to lose Kansas this year, and the campaign fund shows a balance on hand of $300.

TAMMANY FOLLOWERS PUZZLED

The Regular Executive Committee Meeting to be Held, but There Is Doubt About Primaries.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall will be called before the end of this month, probably just after Christmas. This will in all probability be followed by meetings of the Tammany Committee on Organization and the General Committee.

It has been thought for some time by many of the Tammany men that no meeting would be called this month, and there was a great deal of dissatisfaction. Now, however, it is certain that the usual December meeting will be called. But there is another question that is agitating Tammany just now, and that is whether the Executive Committee, when it does meet, will call the usual primary elections for the regular annual reorganization.

Two opinions on this subject are entertained in Tammany. One is that no primaries should be held until after the Board of Aldermen, next June, makes the reapportionment of the Assembly districts of this city under the new Constitution, and the other is that Tammany should go right ahead and hold its primaries late in December or early in January, as it has been holding them for years. If it is decided to postpone the primaries, there will be a vast amount of dissatisfaction in the organization, especially among the men who are anxious to undertake the work of rebuilding Tammany on new lines.

It is doubtless true that the rank and file of Tammany favor the holding of primaries at the usual time, and in the usual way. "Why," said one of the leading men in Tammany yesterday, "if we let the primaries go until after the Aldermen reapportion the Assembly districts of this city, what will become of the strength we showed at the last election? If there is no organization, will not the 108,000 and more votes that we polled become dissipated? Any Democratic organization that could poll that many votes in such a political storm as swept over the country last November must have a future, if affairs are wisely managed.

"I know that there are in the organization men of much wisdom who believe that the wisest course would be to postpone the primaries, but you will find that the general opinion among the men who do the work and get the votes for Tammany is that the primaries should be held at the usual time; that there should be no delay; that Tammany should go on as it has for years, irrespective of defeat or victory."

Violent Death of a Dwarf.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

A deplorable accident or tragedy came to light in Darlington, S. C., Sunday morning. The body of Mr. Floyd W. Gibson, a dwarf, was found dead on the roadside about ten miles from Darlington, and not far from his home. His skull was literally crushed to pieces, and how it was done remains a mystery, even after the Coroner's inquest. Mr. Gibson was forty years old, was 30 inches in height, and weighed 60 pounds. He had not an enemy in the world, and was esteemed by his neighbors. On Saturday afternoon he sold a bale of cotton here, and started for his home that afternoon in his little cart, drawn by a goat. His watch and $3 were on his body when found. If he was murdered it was a most brutal crime.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA A. CLEVELAND, individually and as co-trustee herein, and to Lucia A. Cleveland, Mary A. Cleveland, Henry D. Cleveland, Mary L. Reid, Sarah L. Brown, Henry C. Brown, the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in the City of New-York, the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, City of New-York; St. Luke's Hospital, in the City of New-York; the Nursery and Child's Hospital, on Lexington Avenue, in the City of New-York; the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, in the City of New-York; the Institution for Aged and Infirm Women, in the City of New-York, and the Sailors' Club and Reading Room, in the City of Marseilles, France, and to all persons interested in the estate of Augustus Cleveland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of December, 1894, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts and proceedings of Augustus C. Brown, as trustee under the last will and testament of Augustus Cleveland, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES J. THORNLEY, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n2-law7wF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA L. R. EMMET, Richard S. Emmet, William J. Emmet, Lydia H. Emmet, William A. Emmet, Edward S. Emmet, Ruth Emmet, Leslie Emmet, Mary T. Peabody, Rosina H. Emmet, and Ellen G. Emmet, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard S. Emmet of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1882, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John T. Emmet, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ARNOLD, REBECCA M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rebecca M. Arnold, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of McCall and Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

President Ingalls's Lines Are Bound to Reach Louisville.

THEY WILL CONTROL THE NEW BRIDGE

Deal Under Way Between the Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

Stories have been in circulation throughout the South and the West for the last few weeks that arrangements were being made by the Big Four management to build a line into Louisville, parallel to the Louisville Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. J. D. Layng, First Vice President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, (the Big Four system,) said yesterday that such stories were probably based on the pending negotiations by which the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio hope to gain an entrance into Louisville.

The Big Four, and the Chesapeake and Ohio have jointly agreed to take the new Louisville bridge and the extensive terminals connected therewith and complete them. The property is owned by the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company, which has been in the hands of a receiver for more than a year. The two railroad companies—each under the Presidency of M. E. Ingalls—have obtained control of the bridge and terminals, under an agreement which includes practically a guarantee of the interest on the bridge company's bonds. The total cost of the bridge and terminals, together with the cost of constructing necessary connections for the Chesapeake and Ohio, will aggregate between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Sufficient money will be furnished by the two railroad companies named to complete the work and it is expected that all will be finished before next Summer.

Just fifty-seven miles north of Louisville is the important junction point of North Vernon, Ind. There the Big Four lines from Chicago, from Benton Harbor, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan; from Cleveland, and from Sandusky, Springfield, and Cincinnati meet. Their only outlet to Louisville is by way of the Louisville branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. The Chesapeake and Ohio now runs into Louisville over the Louisville and Nashville tracks. Negotiations for a friendly traffic agreement between the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and President Ingalls's lines have already reached a satisfactory point. There is little doubt of their resulting in a mutually satisfactory arrangement. If they should fall through, the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio would no doubt feel obliged to build a line of their own from North Vernon to Louisville.

It is thought probable that the Chesapeake and Ohio Road will soon make an arrangement to get into Louisville over the Louisville Southern, which is now a part of the Southern Railway system.

THE POOLING BILL.

Comments of Influential Railroad Men on the Effect of the Measure.

Speaking of the Pooling bill, Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central, said yesterday: "If the bill becomes a law, I think it will have the effect of improving the conditions that govern railway traffic. It will, of course, tend to stop the evil of rate cutting and it will check the practice of giving large shippers advantages over smaller ones. I know of no reason why the railroads should not come together and form pools under the proposed law. They formed pools in the past and had no difficulty in fixing the proper proportions of traffic to which each road was entitled.

"The old pools which existed before the enactment of the inter-State commerce law had no standing in the eyes of the law, and, therefore, their terms could not be enforced. Except for short periods, therefore, such pools did not yield satisfactory returns to the roads. The fact that the railroads are to be legally authorized to come together and pool their business with the certainty that their agreements can be enforced is likely to have a good moral effect on all the roads. Should the pooling amendment be passed by the Senate, and the railroads generally take advantage of its provisions and form pools, I think the railroads would be benefited. It is not likely that there would be any advance in rates above what are now recognized as standard. Those standard rates would be maintained and the roads would consequently receive larger returns on their traffic.

"I do not believe that business is ever stimulated much by the cutting of rates. Departures from the standard rate result, for the most part, only in discriminations in favor of certain shippers. There is just about as much business to be done with rates maintained as there is when rates are cut. With rates upheld, the lines that do the business will be more adequately compensated for their work."

J. D. Layng, Vice President of the "Big Four" and General Manager of the West Shore, said: "A law permitting railroads to pool their business, if construed liberally, as I think it would be, could not fail to be of benefit to the railroads. Of course, it will take some time to get the machinery in operation. At the outset there may be a little friction, but most of the roads can be brought into pool groups. Railroad men generally are favorably inclined toward the pooling plan. In my ten years' experience as a member of the Trunk Line Association I have never seen the time when everybody was so well disposed to maintain rates. There are exceptions, to be sure, but they are very few."

Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, said: "Such a law would operate to assure the public reasonable and stable rates of transportation, putting one shipper on more of an equality with another, and, so far as the railroads are concerned, would remove the greatest inducement to the weaker lines to demoralize rates."

O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash Road, said: "If the Patterson bill becomes a law the railroads will be able to reduce expenses in many ways; for instance, by abolishing expensive agencies at the large business centres, agents for soliciting business, and by cutting off a great deal of what might be termed underground tactics. These matters have cost the railroads large amounts of money."

REINHART AND ATCHISON.

The ex-President Makes a Statement About the Property.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 13.—Joseph W. Reinhart, ex-President and late receiver of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system of railway lines, accompanied by his attorney, Charles W. Moyer, left Pittsburg for New-York last evening. Mr. Reinhart was requested to make some statement as to the possible future of the property and the causes of his relinquishing the receivership. He said: "I left the Santa Fé because of differences existing between myself and the committee which had in charge the task of reorganizing the finances of the property. The first cause of the clamor over the failure of the large system of railways during the last two years was the killing of the silver-mining industry by the repeal of the free-purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

"The general panic of two years ago and the depression since produced a shrinkage in the gross earnings of the Santa Fé for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, of $8,000,000, while the shrinkage of the Union Pacific for the same period was $21,000,000. This shrinkage was 18 per cent. of the Atchison's earnings and 25 per cent. of the Union Pacific's earnings. Now the result of the receiverships in both cases naturally came from a general falling off in business, not only the traffic from the silver industry, but from the transportation of all other commodities. Within two years before the last management took hold of the property the former management had constructed 3,000 miles of new railroad lines, at a cost of $41,000,000.

"The late management, with which I was connected, carried that mileage up to the day that the system passed into the hands of the courts, notwithstanding the fact that not a single mile of it yielded a penny of net earnings. I never had entire charge of the property as President, the ruling power being vested in the Chairman, Mr. Magoun, and the Board of Directors. The appointment of receivers was determined upon about the time of Mr. Magoun's death."

The ex-President admitted that in 1893 he had indorsed the paper of the company for $600,000, of which $200,000 has since been paid, the remainder protected by order of the court.

Safety Fender Resolution Vetoed.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at its meeting Dec. 13, adopted a resolution that all surface cars in Brooklyn must attach safety fenders, which shall be satisfactory to a commission, to consist of three Aldermen, three representatives of the railroad companies, and one citizen. The resolution also provided for a fine of $50 for each offense and the forfeiture of the license of each car unprovided with fenders after Jan. 1, 1895.

Mayor Schieren yesterday vetoed the resolution on the ground that the Board of Aldermen has no legal right to delegate its powers to another body. The Mayor also intimates that there may be doubt as to the right of the Aldermen to designate the kind of fender to be used by the cars.

Brooklyn City Road Extension.

The construction of the extension of the Brooklyn City Railroad from Corona, the present terminus, to Flushing, L. I., was commenced yesterday. P. J. Mara of Flushing and Hugh Hart of Long Island City have taken the joint contract to place the spiles in position across the Flushing Meadows. There will be placed in position 2,000 spiles 40 feet in length, driven to a depth of 30 feet. The route is in a straight line from a point just west of Jones's Hotel, near the bridge, to Locust Street, Corona, where the main line is joined. The distance is one and an eighth miles. The contract requires that the work be completed within ninety days under penalty of a forfeiture of $25 a day. The road is to be in operation April 1.

New-York Central Tracks in Buffalo.

The contract signed a few days ago by President Chauncey M. Depew for the New-York Central Railroad and representatives of the Buffalo City Government, for the abolition of grade crossings in that city, provides that work shall be commenced within sixty days. This project involves the elevation of the Central's tracks wherever they cross a public street at grade, within the city limits, and, inasmuch as the Central's Belt Line completely encircles Buffalo, the work will be one of uncommon extent and costliness. Mr. Depew said yesterday that it would necessitate an outlay by the New-York Central Company of about $3,000,000.

Suwannee River Railway.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Suwannee River Railway Company, at 40 Wall Street, yesterday, the following officers were elected: President—E. J. Carter; Vice President—W. R. Busenbark; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Baldwin. This railroad is an important connection of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, at Ellaville, Fla. It runs through a rich farming, phospate, and lumber section, owned by the company. Surveys have already been made for an extension of the line south of Hudson-on-the-Suwanee to Cedar Key.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The West Shore fast national limited train, leaving Franklin Street, New-York, at 7:35 P. M., and West Forty-second Street, New-York, at 7:45 P. M., and arriving in Buffalo at 7:40 A. M., now includes in addition to the high-class sleeping-car accommodations, a modern first-class coach for the accommodation of passengers going to points at which this train is scheduled to stop, but who do not desire to occupy sleeping cars.

—Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad, said in Boston yesterday, relative to the reports that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford desired control of the Boston and Albany Road, that some of the consolidated managers were in favor of such a scheme, while others were not. Mr. Tuttle did not believe it would be a profitable thing for the New-Haven Road to consolidate the two roads.

—Judge Jenkins, in the United States Circuit Court in Milwaukee, has made an order in the Northern Pacific case which will do away with garnishee proceedings on the system with the receivership lasts. The order was entered upon the petition of the receivers, who informed the court that numerous suits had been, or were about to be, commenced, which would interfere with the management of the road.

—Howard Carow of Camden, N. J., has been appointed ancillary receiver of the Brigantine Beach Railroad Company by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, to take charge of any of the assets of the company in that State. The company is insolvent. The railroad is eighteen miles long, and is constructed along the beach at Atlantic County, N. J.

—The receivers of the Santa Fé Railroad have instructed the Tax Commissioner of the company to pay the taxes due in Kansas before the 20th inst., in order to save the 2½ per cent. discount. The taxes to be paid into the treasuries of the sixty-nine counties in Kansas through which the road runs amount to $756,000.

—At the meeting of the Directors of the Northern Central Railroad in Philadelphia yesterday a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was declared, payable Jan. 15. This makes a total dividend of 7 per cent., a decrease of 1 per cent., as compared with the preceding year.

—An order has been issued by the Lehigh Valley Railroad compelling all trainmen on the Lehigh Division and in the Packerton yards to take up their residence between Mauch Chunk and Slatington on and after Dec. 17, at which time the order goes into effect.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has given its permission for a change in the gauge of the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade Railroad from the narrow to the standard gauge.

—J. S. Leeds, formerly Freight Traffic Manager of the Missouri Pacific, has been engaged by the California Traffic Association for another year at a salary of $10,000.

—Judge Fish of the Superior Court of Georgia has ordered the sale of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad not later than next May.

—An increase in earnings of $65,000 is reported by the Northern Pacific Road for the first week in December.

Wogand's Slayer in Trouble Again.

"Joe" Selling, who five years ago shot and killed John J. Wogand, the "bouncer" in "Tom" Gould's dive, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenu, was arraigned before Justice Grady in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of larceny.

Hyman Brink, a furniture dealer at 863 Third Avenue, was the complainant.

Brink says that on May 5 Selling purchased $125 worth of furniture, giving as security a chattel mortgage on other furniture in his flat at 210 East Twelfth Street. Brink says that he discovered later that the furniture mortgaged to him was owned by another.

Selling was held in $1,000 bail for examination. Bond was furnished by David Holland, a restaurant keeper at 107 East Tenth Street.

TRIED TO STEAL A RAM'S HEAD

Manager Bloch's Fruitless Chase of a Thief Through Thirty-fifth Street Yesterday Morning.

There was a good deal of excitement at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday morning, ending in the unsuccessful chase of a thief, which made of West Thirty-fifth Street one of the liveliest thoroughfares of the city for a few minutes.

In the art gallery of the theatre has been on exhibition since last Monday the stuffed head of a ram which has a place in theatrical history, as it onced belonged to a four-footed member of the Evans and Hoey company. Evans and Hoey brought the ram from Europe two years ago, and used him in the performance of "A Parlor Match." The animal died, however, before the close of his first season. The comedians then had the head stuffed and beautifully mounted with silver and jewels, and Mr. Evans placed it with his art collection. It is valued at $3,500, according to W. J. Bloch, business manager of the theatre.

While the doors of the art gallery were open yesterday morning, to air the theatre, a stranger entered and took the ram's head from its place. Manager Bloch and Treasurer Briggs saw him as he was about to leave with his prize, and started to seize him. The fellow, seeing that he was detected, dropped the head, and ran out of the theatre, Bloch and Briggs following close on his heels. He ran down Thirty-fifth Street, gaining on his pursuers, and finally, when near Ninth Avenue, disappeared from view.

A BRAVE ENGINEER PREVENTS A LYNCHING

He Recaptures His Engine and Compels the Mob to Leave the Train.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 13.—The jury in the case of Samuel Owens, colored, charged with the killing of Samuel Ogolvia last September, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday afternoon and fixed his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for life. To avoid lynching, he was ordered taken to Eddyville at once.

About fifty masked men went to a point on the outskirts of the city where the railroads cross, and when the train bearing the murderer stopped they covered the engineer and fireman with their revolvers and compelled them to quit their cab.

While the mob was trying to secure the prisoner, the engineer got charge of his engine, and the mob had to leave the train after it was again under way and did not get Owens, who was placed in the penitentiary at 2 o'clock this morning.

LAWYER UNDERWOOD HELD FOR ASSAULT

Gerry Society Agents Arrested Him for Kicking a Newsboy.

Walter H. Underwood, a lawyer at 40 Wall Street, was arrested at his office yesterday by two Gerry Society agents, on a charge of assaulting Louis Barletti, fourteen years old, of 25 Pell Street, a newsboy.

Underwood, it is claimed, was throwing dice Saturday with the cashier of Cable's restaurant, 132 Broadway. During the game a fifty-cent piece fell on the floor, and the boy, it is said, picked up the piece and gave it to the cashier. This angered Underwood, who, the boy says, kicked him badly and knocked out three teeth.

Underwood refused to say anything beyond that he was not guilty. He was held in $300 bail for trial.

A MISSOURIAN DIES OF A BROKEN HEART

He Cannot Survive the Disgrace of His Son's Imprisonment.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 13.—W. B. Simpson, a prominent jeweler of Holden, Johnson County, died yesterday of a broken heart.

At Warrensburg, Tuesday, Simpson's son, Charles, eighteen years of age, was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. It was announced that the lad would be taken to prison yesterday. Yesterday morning the father, who was in his usual health Tuesday, was unable to leave his bed, and died an hour before the departure of the train that carried his son to a convict's cell.

Woman Suffrage League Dinner.

The New-York City Woman Suffrage League will have a dinner at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on Dec. 22, in honor of the pioneer women of New-England.

The after-dinner toasts will be responded to by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. May Wright Sewell, Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, Mrs. Ellen Batelle Dietrick, and other women. Those who attend the dinner will be charged the sum of $2 each, which sum will be placed in the treasury of the league. The number of tickets to be issued is limited, and there have been already a large number of applications for them.

The arrangements are in charge of Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, President; Carrie F. Lowell, Secretary, and Mrs. Emilie S. Van Biel. Seats will be arranged in the balcony for gentlemen, but none of them will be allowed on the floor or at the tables.

State Board of Charities Meets.

A meeting of the State Board of Charities was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Eight members of the board were present—William R. Stewart, the President; Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Secretary; Carl De Silver, William Litchfield, Dr. Stephen Smith, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, William Letchworth, and Peter Walrith.

Most of the afternoon was taken up by the reading of the reports of the different committees appointed by the board, which will be incorporated in the annual report to be issued next month.

A petition signed by prominent physicians and business men asking permission to establish another homeopathic hospital in Brooklyn was unanimously granted.

Clarke Succeeds Maze.

Thomas J. Clarke, First Assistant in the Mailing Department of the Post Office, received a dispatch yesterday from Postmaster Dayton, who is in Washington, announcing that Postmaster General Bissell had appointed him Superintendent of the Mailing Department to succeed Augustus B. Maze, who resigned last week.

Mr. Clarke is about thirty-five years old, and lives at 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He has been in the Mailing Department eleven years. The salary is $3,200.

Spoilsmen Should Have No Weight.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

The spoils politician will object strenuously to the recommendation that fourth-class Postmasters be brought under the civil service regulations. The Postmaster General, however, says that if Postmasters of that class were removed for cause only the result would be a vast improvement in the Post Office service, and there is no doubt that the statement is correct. It is difficult to get competent men to accept the little Post Offices that pay $50 or $100 a year, and when a competent man gets one of those offices he ought to be allowed to hold it as long as he wants it. The good of the service should be aimed at. The wishes and interests of the spoilsmen should not have any weight.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, (Re-appointed)—Judson C. Clements of Georgia.

Consul at Curaçao, West Indies—Jervis Spencer of Maryland.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Susanville, Cal.—James Wylie.

Register of the Land Office at Susanville, Cal.—Frank F. Peck.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Matters of Interest Which Brokers Are Doing.

FEW SALES REPORTED YESTERDAY

Some Good Property to Come into the Market Shortly in Partition—The New Officers of the Exchange.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for Mrs. Rebecca E. Brown, to Thomas G. Shortland, at $32,500, the four-story brick building, with store, 15 South William Street, extending through to Stone Street, about 90 feet deep, with fronts of 15 and 18 feet.

Commissioner Randolph Guggenheimer has sold, at $8,300 cash each, the four lots on the north side of One Hundredth Street, 195 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James W. White, the lot, 25 by 100, at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

A decree has been granted for the sale in partition of the late ex-Judge McCunn's property, on the south side of Twenty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, 200 feet by 98.9. The property has been in litigation for twenty-one years.

A report was printed yesterday that Mr. Henry Morgenthau had bought the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The statement is not true, Mr. Morgenthau having neither bought it nor been in negotiation for it.

Mr. Jacob Bookman has sold to Robert W. Tansill, Jr., the five-story apartment house 155 West One Hundred and Third Street, 31.2¼ by 90 by 101, at $43,500.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday elected the following officers: President—George De Forest Barton; First Vice President—Douglas Robinson; Second Vice President—Samuel F. Jayne; Treasurer—Alfred E. Marling; Secretary—Frank Yoran; Finance Committee—C. W. Luyster, H. H. Cammahn, and E. A. Cruikshank; Exchange and Auction Room Committee—Douglas Robinson, S. F. Jayne, A. E. Marling, F. Zittel, and R. V. Harnett; Membership Committee—J. Romaine Brown, Frank Yoran, Irving Ruland, F. Zittel, and A. E. Marling.

Mr. Barton, the new President of the Exchange, was born in this city and was educated at a private school. He served in the United States Navy during the civil war and subsequently until 1869, when he formed a partnership with his cousin, William L. Whittemore. The firm was consulted in real estate matters by the former management of the New-York Life Insurance Company. A year ago the partnership expired. Mr. Barton was Treasurer of the Exchange during the past year. He is an officer of the military order, Loyal Legion, and a member of the Union League and United Service Clubs.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold for D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., under foreclosure, the leasehold of the six-story brick tenement 62 Baxter Street, west side, 50 feet south of Franklin Street, 25 by 56.10 by 25 by 58.6, to the estate of Marks Rinaldo, a party in interest, for $4,200.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $12,500 and $12,400 respectively, the two four-story brick tenements, 2,366 and 2,368 Second Avenue, east side, beginning 25 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25.5 and 25.3 by 71 respectively. The purchasers were Miller, Peckham & Dixon, the attorneys for the St. Luke's Hospital, plaintiffs.

The only auction sale set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, is the following:

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Henry Hoyt, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 425.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 20 by 106.6, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,875.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 400 West Thirty-sixth Street, by Sarah R. Cook of 153 West Sixty-second Street, one-story frame open shed; cost, $150.

West side of Fox Street, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by Mrs. Dora Kraker of 1,490 First Avenue, two three-story frame tenements; cost, $9,000.

Northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, by P. & J. C. Davis of 536 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; one-story frame dwelling, with stores; cost, $3,000.

No. 846 Amsterdam Avenue, by David Christie of 797 West End Avenue, five-story brick flat, with store; cost, $17,000.

Southwest corner of Rider Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, alterations to three-story brick tenement and store, by Mary Otfeil; cost, $900.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. J. M. Coonan has sold to F. R. McDermott ten lots at the northwest corner of Fortieth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, at about $6,000.

Messrs. J. F. Abrams & Son have sold for Kate E. and Frank R. Cassin the plot 100 feet square at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, at $6,000, and the similar plot opposite at the northeast corner, at the same price, the purchaser being F. A. Newman.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold in partition, at $1,675, to Mary Corcoran, the two-story frame dwelling 495 Baltic Street, 18.4 by 80.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to H. L. Christian, plaintiff, at $16,000, the four-story brick flat 549 Sixth Avenue, 28 by 97.10. To Lucretia S. Bennett, plaintiff, at $4,800, he sold the four-story brick dwelling 682 Washington Avenue, 15.2 by 76 by irregular.

Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold to F. Liebmann's Sons, at $9,750, the three-story brick flat 586 Bushwick Avenue, 25 by 82.

Mr. Henry E. Heistad, as referee, sold to Albert G. Burtis, plaintiff, at $150, three lots, 75 by 100, on West Third Street, between Sheepshead Bay Road and Seabury Avenue, Gravesend.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Lexington Avenue, north side, 225 feet west of Patchen Avenue, two-story brick iron rail factory, 50 by 75, $6,000; John F. Koppke, owner.

St. Mark's Avenue, south side, 95 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, four-story brick flat for eight families, 25 by 63.6, and extension, 11.6 by 18, $9,000; Erick Soderstrom, owner.

Logan Street, west side, 300 feet north of Ridgewood Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 32 feet, $2,400; George Beach, owner.

Montrose Avenue, south side, 421 feet east of Newtown Creek Canal, frame sheds, 66.1 by 60 $1,000; W. H. Burroughs & Co., owners.

East Fourth Street, east side, 200 feet south of Greenwood Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, for two families, 16.8 by 43, $2,500; Alexander C. Muir, owner.

Seventh Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Twenty-first Street, three three-story frame flats, for six families each, 26.8 by 52 each, $4,000 each; Robert M. De Roy, owner.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 240.4 feet west of Tenth Avenue, three-story frame flat, for three families, 20 by 50, $3,400; Nels Nelson, owner.

Evergreen Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Covert Street, four three-story frame flats, for six families each, 25 by 65 each, $4,000 each; M. Mulvihill, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 52.9 ft s of 124th St, 23.8x88; Franklin G. Palmer and wife to Joseph P. McGovern.....ex prop and $1

CONVENT AV, w s, 19.11 ft n of 143d St, 20x100; George H. Hart, referee, to James Thomson..... 22,000

87TH ST, 11 West; Charles Buck and wife to Eliza N. Conner..... 1

86TH ST, 339 East; Lambert S. Quackenbush and wife to Ferdinand Schasd..... 25,000

74TH ST, n s, 63 ft e of 10th Av, 18.6x irregular; Robert C. Bacot and wife to Annie Roundey..... 2,000

83D ST, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue C, 19x100.4; Adam Wack and wife to Adolf Knodel..... 20,500

72D ST, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Charles E. Clausen and wife to Godfrey Knoche..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 120th St, 25.3x64; Oscar Phillips and wife to Frederick Horns and another..... 24,500

ROBBINS AV, w s, part of Lot 321, map of East Morrisania, and other property; Max Luther and wife to Emanuel New..... 1

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Prospect St, 98.11x irregular, and other property; Jane Birrell and another to William H. Birrell..... 8,000

FRANKFORT ST, s s, 29.9 ft e of William St, 18.10x67.6x16.4x67.3; Daniel Valentine and another, executors, to John Rocky..... 25,000

FRONT ST, 24, and 109 and 111 Broad St; Henry G. Seguine and another to Gussie B. Raymond.... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Gussie B. Raymond to Herman Wronkow..... 8,500

66TH ST, 58 West; William E. Pruden to Warren B. Smith..... 2,500

16TH ST, 337 West, ½ part; Sarah M. Higgins to Bessie S. Higgins..... 1

14TH ST, 231 East; Ada Gray to Charles E. Husted..... 80,000

27TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 23x 98.9; Alexander Lumley and wife to Charles Althof..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Moritz Freedman and wife and others to Edward H. Van Ingen..... 45,000

GREENWICH ST, 462; Frank L. Donohue, referee, to Benedickt Fisher..... 17,600

CHERRY ST, 418, and other property; Daniel E. Sickles, executor, &c., to Daniel J. Phelan..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel J. Phelan and wife to Anthony J. Griffin. 8,500

WHITE ST, n e corner of Church St, 25x55; Friedrich Heimsoth and wife to Peter J. McCoy..... 1

DOWNING ST, s s, 182 ft w of Bedford St, 32.6x irregular; Louis Aaron and wife to Emma Krug.... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BIRRELL, William H., and wife to Jacob S. Bleyer and others, executors, &c., n e corner of Prospect Av and Jennings St, and other property, (two mortgages,) 4 and 6 years..... $8,000

BERGMANN, Sigmund, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 199.10 ft s of 151st St, 50 by irregular..... 15,000

BERMAN, Mary, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 225 East 42d St, 1 year.. 4,000

COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to Charles Scholle and others; s s of 100th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, (seven mortgages,) 3 years..... 63,662

DROUGHT, William, and wife to E. S. Benjamin; n s of 63d St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years... 26,000

DAMRIGER, Virginia, to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; n s of 79th St, 168 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 20,000

ELY, John S., and wife to Mabel Slade; n s of 74th St, 140 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 9,500

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 74th St, 140 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 15,000

FRANK, Martin, and wife to Frank T. Wall and another, executors; n e corner of Madison Av and 93d St, 2 years..... 20,000

GWYER, James R., and another to Emma H. S. Merrill; s w corner of Lexington Av and 39th St, 1 year.. 3,000

SAME to United States Savings Bank of the City of New-York; same property, 1 year..... 15,000

GRIFFIN, Anthony F., to Daniel E. Sickles; 418 Cherry St, 3 years..... 4,500

HORNS, Frederick, and others to Lewis Heyman and another, executors; e s of 8th Av, 25.3 ft s of 120th St, 3 years..... 13,000

HART, Catharine, and another to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 29 Bank St, 2 months..... 500

HENNESSY, Walter G., and others to Frank T. Wall and another; e s of Madison Av, 20.8 ft n of 93d St, 3 years..... 16,000

JOHNSON, Isaac C., to C. M. Fitzpatrick; 63 2d Av, 2 years..... 5,000

KIERNAN, Mary F., to United States Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of 2d Av and 34th St, 5 years..... 14,000

KURZ, Frederica, to Joseph Stegmayer; s s of 79th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, demand..... 1,500

KNODEL, Adolf, to the John Eichler Brewing Company; n s of 83d St, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to Adam Wach, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n e corner of Broadway and 18th St, 3 years.....350,000

MICHAELIS, Henry, and wife to Anna R. Fairchild; s s of 102d St, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years. 10,000

NIEBUHR, William H., to W. T. Hookey and another; n s of 149th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 3,965

SAME to Austin Kimball and another; n s of 149th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 24,000

NEW, Emanuel, and wife to Thomas E. Greacen and others, executors; w s of Robbins Av, 100 ft n of 149th St, 1 year..... 3,500

O'HARA, James, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; n s of 44th St, 480 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 500

PHILLIPS, Oscar, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; w s of Nicholas Av, 29.7 ft s of 120th St, 3 years... 17,000

PLUNKITT, George W., and wife to Cornelius F. Kingsland; n s of 130th St, 325 ft e of 12th Av, 4 years..... 5,000

PALMER, Franklin G., and wife to Joseph P. McGovern; n s of 117th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 4,500

ROUNDEY, Anne, and another to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 74th St, 63 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

RACKY, John, to G. S. Hecht; 21 Frankfort St, 6 years..... 12,000

RAYMOND, Gussie B., and another to H. G. Seguine and another; n e corner of Broad and Front Sts, 5 years..... 42,000

SOLOMON, Dennis, and wife to Emma L. Van Ness; s s of 124th St, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 6 years..... 12,000

STEIN, Joachim, and wife to George G. De Witt and another, trustees; w s of Ridge St, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years..... 16,000

TEETS, A. Alonzo, to Louisa S. Teets; s s of 121st St, 173 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 9,500

TIFFANY, Henry D., and wife to Charles B. Perry and another, trustees; n s of 165th St, 26 ft e of Fox St, 3 years..... 4,000

WARD, James J., and wife to Hyman Sonn and another; s e corner of Washington Av and 165th St, 1 year. 2,500

WUESTHOFF, Emma, and another to Anne M. Procter; s e s of New-York and Albany Post Road, 256.5 ft n e of Broadway, 3 years..... 3,250

WASHBURN, Ida B., to N. S. Washburn as committee; w s of Bloomingdale Road, 26.6 ft n of 17th St, demand..... 5,600

ZANOLINI, Francesco, to John Rothkamp; 215 Spring St, 2 years..... 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

EAST BROADWAY, 272; Solomon Miller against Rachel Salzberg, owner; J. Kantrowich, agent..... $12

64T.I ST, 41 West; George N. Veritzan against Mary A. Walsh, owner and contractor..... 230

103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; Canaan Line Company against H. Lewis Cohn, owner and contractor..... 200

148TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x100; Henry J. Dorr against William H. Brandt, owner and contractor..... 396

COLUMBIA ST, 72; East River Mill and Lumber Company against Morris Margvitz, owner; John Keller, contractor..... 101

CLINTON ST, 43; M. Feldstein against Morris Goldstein and Sarah Lese, owners; Morris Goldstein, contractor..... 43

BROADWAY, 1,270; Robert Wick against George A. McKane, contractor..... 1,334

Banquet to Health Officer Jenkins.

A banquet is to be tendered to Dr. W. T. Jenkins in recognition of the efficient manner in which he has administered the duties of Health Officer of this port.

A committee of business men met at 5 Broadway yesterday and appointed Mr. H. H. Reilly Chairman of a committee to make arrangements for the dinner. A number of prominent down-town business men have already signified their intention to be present.

The dinner will be made the occasion for presenting to Dr. Jenkins a series of resolutions signed by prominent professional and business men, expressing their approval of his public services as health guardian of the Port of New-York.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE
IN NEW-YORK CITY.
NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER
FOR EXAMINING TITLE.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

305 EAST 57th ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x50x100; in perfect order; sold cheap to quick purchaser; liberal amount can remain on mortgage. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Times Building, or C. VOLZING & SON, 953 3d Av.

Referees' Notices.

MONTGOMERY STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM LAYTIN, and WILLIAM M. LYDDY as administrator, plaintiffs, against MARGARET MEEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in this action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1893, and an order of re-sale duly made and entered herein, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in the said judgment, to wit:

All that certain dwelling house and block, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the 7th Ward of the City of New-York and on the east side of Montgomery Street known and distinguished by street number 67 in said street, bounded westerly in front by Montgomery Street as aforesaid; northerly by house and lot known as number 65 in said street; easterly by a lot of ground formerly of Ebert A. Bancker; southerly by a house and lot known as number 69 Montgomery, Street, now or late belonging to Owen Mallon, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing on the east side of said Montgomery Street at a point distant 47 feet 6 inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets; and runs thence easterly 57 feet five and a half an inch; thence northerly, on a line with Montgomery Street, 20 feet and five inches; thence westerly 58 feet and 7 inches to the east side of Montgomery Street; 21 feet ten inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. And also that piece or strip of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward aforesaid, and which is described as follows:

Beginning about 14 feet easterly from a point on the east side of Montgomery Street, and which point is distant 47 feet and 6 inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets; and running thence northerly, on a line with Montgomery Street, 2 feet and 2 inches and a half of an inch, or until it meets the northwest corner of the front of a brick house on the rear of lot number 69 Montgomery Street, now or late owned by Owen Mallon; and thence westerly, in a straight line from the said northwest corner of the front of said brick house so owned now or late by the said Owen Mallon, in a direct line to the southerly corner of the front of the house, number 67 Montgomery Street, herein above described and hereby conveyed, being 47 feet and six inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets, said piece or strip of land lying between the said number 69

THE TENEMENT PROBLEM

Good Government Club Men Interested in It.

REFORMS THAT ARE MUCH NEEDED

The Views of President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Board and Others—Herding in Squalid Quarters.

Much interest was manifested in the subject, "How to Improve Tenement-House Life," by those who attended the meeting on Wednesday night of the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District, at its clubrooms, 9 St. Mark's Place. Three gentlemen who have given time, attention, and high intelligence to studying the great tenement-house problem were the speakers. They were Edward Marshall, Secretary of the Tenement-House Committee, Charles G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health, and Walter G. Ufford of the University Settlement Society. Dr. Rainsford was to have spoken also, but he was unable to be present.

The two good-sized clubrooms were filled when President Edward D. Page called the meeting to order, and a little later the attendance was increased by a delegation from Good Government Club F.

"There have been some startling political happenings here in the last few days," said Mr. Page. "One gentleman, who holds no political office, has referred to the good politics, the excellent politics, of Dr. Parkhurst, and has recommended to some country editors certain sentiments as worthy of appearing in the editorial columns of their papers. I think the Good Government Club may now refer to 'officious Mr. Platt.'"

This was applauded, and George M. Cassatt, a club Trustee, said:

"We believe here, as do all good citizens, that the efforts of the Lexow committee have produced good results. We do not know whether the work of that committee is to continue. But, as a Good Government club, we want to be on our guard, and, therefore, I offer the following resolutions, which, if the action is authorized, we will embody in a petition to the State Senate":

Resolved, That the Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District believes that, in the interests of municipal reform, the investigations of the Senate Investigation Committee should be continued, without fear or favor, until all the evils of the Police Department, and other departments as well, shall have been brought to light; and it is further

Resolved, That any failure to expose offenders high in office, or any political interference which may tend to protect the guilty, is against the interests of reform, administration of municipal affairs, and should be denounced and opposed by all good citizens, regardless of party ties.

Mr. Page stated that the club Trustees had the night before adopted the resolutions and petition, with a unanimous recommendation of their adoption by the club. They were, also thereupon, adopted unanimously by the club.

Edward Marshall said that three members of his family were ill with pneumonia; that he had made no preparation for the occasion and would have to read from manuscript prepared for publication. He prefaced this by saying that it struck him as peculiarly fitting for a Good Government Club to look at what had caused bad government. The tenement-house system was one of the worst of the causes.

Mr. Marshall, in the course of a review of the growth of that system, declared there were districts in this city where there was greater density of population than in any other city in the world. Yet, he said, New-York's tenement districts were not the worst in the world. The Tenement-House Committee had covered every tenement house in the city. It had found nearly 400 houses without fire escapes. In some cases there were no violations of the law, but in other cases, where there were fire escapes, they were so obstructed as to be useless.

"During the last year," he said, "there has occurred an important change in the moral condition of the tenement houses. Not long ago prostitution in tenements was limited and often unknown. Now many of them are full of apartments devoted to prostitution. The situation is deplorable. It is fair to suppose that, as the women are better dressed than the others, envy will be aroused among the young girls, and the effect on their morals cannot but be bad."

The speaker desired to have it understood that these particulars were entirely personal.

The outgrowth of all the bad condition, he said, was due to environment. The intelligence latent in all children was rarely developed among tenement house children. Whatever could be done for the improvement of the environment would be done by the Tenement House Committee. But it could only strike at environment.

Mr. Marshall, in reply to a question by Mr. Cassatt as to the relation of the committee to rapid transit, said the committee would recommend new measures for rapid transit to the Legislature, but for the tenement house population he believed there was no solution possible in rapid transit. He said the model tenement houses had accomplished much, one of the best achievements being that they were profitable.

The worst house he had seen was 43 Essex Street, a big building. There he had learned of an old man—so old that he couldn't eat the coarse food that his family set before him—being suckled at his daughter's breast. As to the income from tenements, he said the rentals from the Navarro flats for one year were 2 per cent. less than those from the house 43 Essex Street, and at some length he indicated the difference between the outlay between the two in favor of the latter, so far as profit goes.

Mr. Marshall was thanked, and President Wilson of the Board of Health spoke. The relations of the Board of Health to those living in tenement houses was, he said, that of guardian, or superintendent, in health matters. This relation was two-fold—first, in deciding what measures it should take to cause better health, and, second, how it would enforce those measures. Co-operation with the people had accomplished something. The number of complaints from citizens living in tenement houses had increased, which was a good sign. Many had found out that by the acquisition of knowledge they could improve their condition.

"But," he said, "there is no royal road to success. All that can be done is to peg away."

He showed how close the relation was by telling of what the sanitary officers and sanitary inspectors had done. He believed the force that made up these two classes should be increased by twenty men. Still the improvement of tenements had been important. During the last year a large number of houses had been found in such bad condition as to be unfit to live in. Some owners had obeyed the instructions of the Board of Health, but others had done nothing. When the board proceeded against the latter many had yielded. The decrease of the old houses and the erection of new had resulted in improving the condition of the people, as was evidenced by the material decrease in the death rate.

Mr. Wilson, in alluding to the "front and rear" tenements, gave some comparisons of death rates in them and in single houses in lots. One was in the Eighth Ward. Where there was one house in a lot, the death rate had been thirty per thousand. Where there were front and rear houses, it had been thirty-seven. With proper legislation, he said, the board could pull down the rear houses.

There was what Mr. Wilson called "a remarkable state of affairs" in a district near the Bowery. In it were 622 persons to the acre, a greater number than in any city in the world, except three. Yet in 1893 the death rate there was seventeen per thousand, while the general death rate was twenty-three. The explanation was that the religious law of the sect which inhabited the district provided for advanced sanitary methods, though the law was one of the oldest.

After announcing his approval of the course of the Tenement-House Committee, Mr. Wilson enumerated some new laws and some changes in the laws that he favored.

Under the present law, he said, a cellar could be occupied without a permit from the Board of Health, providing it was seven feet high and the ceiling was one foot above the pavement. This shou'd not be, for the reason of dampness and the impossibility of proper ventilation.

Paper should not be used on walls and ceilings of rooms and halls, because it becomes filthy and cannot be washed and disinfected. The walls should be whitewashed, kalsomined, or painted, the latter being preferable.

The laws should require the introduction and maintenance of Croton water in tenement houses generally.

Streets in the tenement-house districts should be lighted with electricity, because light is conducive to health, happiness, and comfort.

Asphalt pavements should replace the present pavements in the tenement-house districts, because they can be more easily cleaned.

Baths should be placed in each crowded district, either free or at a nominal cost.

Owners of old-style houses should be compelled to remodel their houses, so as to have sufficient light from windows by day. Otherwise halls should be artificially lighted by day, and the halls of all tenements should be lighted at night.

The Board of Health should have power, where there is persistent overcrowding, to notify the owner of the premises, after which, to place the responsibility for refusal to remedy, and prosecute for misdemeanor. There should be small parks in the crowded districts.

The power and duties of the Health Department in connection with light and ventilation of tenement houses and the plumbing and drainage of all new buildings, as they existed prior to 1892, and which have since been transferred to the Building Department, should be again delegated to the Health Department.

At one point in his remarks Mr. Wilson dwelt at some length on the disadvantages suffered by the loss of the power and duties referred to the last clause.

Mr. Ufford of the Tenth Ward Sanitary Union described the visiting methods of the members of the union, which, he said, tried to secure co-operation from the tenement-house people.

"We assure them," he said, "that we come as friends, tell them of the laws and of their rights, and ask them to tell us of their complaints. We have made about 100 complaints to the city departments, have been courteously received, and have generally obtained the corrections of abuses which we sought."

Mr. Ufford thought the caretakers of the houses should be held responsible for the condition of halls and stairways, and light was wanted, artificial, if natural could not be had.

"I hold," he went on, "that the greatest crime in this city is not a crime against the adult population, but a crime against child life. There should be more schools in the tenement-house districts. They say there are plenty of schools if the children will go to them."

Then he told of a little girl who had to leave her school because of measles in her family, and who, after two months, went back and was told that her place had been filled and that there was no room for her.

"In the tenement houses are children by thousands," he said, "and whether they will go or not they should have the opportunity."

As a member of a Good Government club, he concluded, he could say that out of Good Government clubs was to come a civic spirit which had never been known, certainly in this country.

A general discussion followed. The next meeting will be Jan. 9, 1895, when the topic will be, "Are the Public Schools All They Should Be?"

CURED OF JOKING BY A STOMACH PUMP

Knawl Said He Had Taken Poison When He Had Not.

Albert Knawl, thirty-six years old, of 75 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, who has been out of employment for some time, is not likely to repeat the joke he played on his wife yesterday. He told her he had become despondent, had taken a dose of paris green, and could not live more than an hour.

His wife became frightened and ran into the street. She was crying when a policeman from the Stagg Street Station met her. She told him her husband had taken poison, and the policeman sent for an ambulance.

When the policeman, Mrs. Knawl, and an ambulance surgeon entered the house the practical joker was seated in a chair laughing. He said it was all a joke, just meant to frighten his wife, and that he had not taken any poison.

The more he denied taking the poison the more convinced the ambulance surgeon became that he had taken it. A stomach pump was brought into play. The doctor manipulated it in a masterly fashion, and when he got through the practical joker was a sorrowful-looking specimen.

He reiterated in a very penitent way that he had not taken poison, and that it was all a joke. The unfeeling policeman said he and the surgeon knew he was joking, and that they had only used the stomach pump as a joke. Knawl promised never to fool his wife again.

Mission and Tract Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held in the United Charities Building Wednesday. The current receipts, owing to hard times, have fallen more than $10,000 below the necessary expenditures.

The following officers were elected: President—Morris K. Jesup; Vice President—A. F. Schauffler, D. D.; Treasurer—Constant A. Andrews; Secretary—Ambrose K. Ely.

The public annual meeting of the society will be held in the Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, Sunday evening.

McKee No Longer a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Capt. Thomas H. McKee, Assistant Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, announces that he no longer is a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-fourth Congress. He says circumstances have arisen which warrant his withdrawal from the field of candidates, but declines to say what the circumstances are.

Appointed by Appraiser Bunn.

Appraiser Bunn appointed from the civil service list yesterday Otto Fix as Examiner in the Fourth Division and David Bennett as Examiner in the Fifth Division, the German dress-goods department. Mr. Bennett made an average of 98 at the examination. The reassignment of Inspectors in the Surveyor's department at the Custom House, which was begun about a fortnight ago, was completed yesterday.

RACING NORTH AND SOUTH

Trotting on Ice Courses Soon to Begin in Canada.

AN EXTENDED CIRCUIT ARRANGED

Florida Has the Harness Racing Fever—A Mile Kite Track to be Built at Jacksonville for the Trotters.

While the days of light harness racing hereabout are ended, and the trotters and pacers have gone into Winter quarters, there is still much bustle and excitement among the owners of these typical American horses to the extreme north, south, and west of us.

California's climate is admirably adapted to contests between the light harness horses, and, as the readers of The New-York Times have already been informed, there will be some lively racing on the Pacific coast during the rest of this month and in January. The stars out there will be the horses in the strings of Monroe Salisbury, the Hamlins, and McHenry, who have united in a sort of hippodrome show for fast nags which they own or control.

Texas is just now the centre of some lively racing among the harness horses, but the quality is not the best, and the sport is therefore rather commonplace. The racing there this Fall and Winter is, however, but a "feeler" for what is to come in the future, for if there is a bit of encouragement to the men who are back of the scheme there will be racing on a larger scale inaugurated there next Winter, with an attempt made to bring together some of the stars of the East and West during the mild Winter weather.

Florida also has the trotting fever. Two years ago next February there was opened at Orlando a trotting, pacing, and running meeting over a mile track that had been constructed on one of the sandy plains just outside the city, through the efforts of Mr. Pell-Clark of this State, and there was some really good sport seen there. The meeting was a success, being held in conjunction with the State Fair. There is a good half-mile track at Kissimee, another at Jacksonville, one at Sanford, another at Tampa, and still others in Northwestern Florida, at Pensacola and Tallahassee. In the middle of the State, Ocala has a good track. The managers of these tracks are about to get together and try and inaugurate a Winter racing circuit, with meetings of four or five days at each of the tracks twice during the season. With so many horse lovers from the North in the State during the Winter there is no reason why such a circuit should not be made to pay, especially as there is some good stock to be drawn on in the nearby States of Georgia and Alabama.

J. F. Stephens of Chicago is now in Jacksonville at work with capitalists there to try and show them that his scheme of building a mile kite-shaped track to take the place of the old half-mile track at East Jacksonville should prove a paying investment. Word just received from there is to the effect that such a track will probably be built and opened before the Northern people who go to Florida to find a perpetual Summer turn their faces northward.

While the horsemen to the south of us are thus busily engaged in finding sport in the land where Jack Frost has no reign, those to the north, where Jack Frost's reign is almost perpetual, are also busy preparing for sport, and sport with the same sort of horses, trotters and pacers.

The horsemen of Wisconsin and Minnesota are now arranging for a racing circuit, the sport to begin about Christmas Day. The sport will be of the sort that the New-Yorker has no chance whatever to enjoy—racing over an ice course. The lakes and rivers out there when icebound are carefully scraped and fine tracks made on the ice, over which the trotters speed, hitched to the lightest of Portland cutters. Rare good sport it is, too, both for the participants and for the onlookers, as there seem to be more dash and spirit to it than there is to the hauling of a bicycle sulky over a dirt track.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater, Hastings, Red Wing, and Faribault, in Minnesota, and Eau Claire, Fergus Falls, and Duluth, in Wisconsin, are the cities that will make up the ice racing circuit of the Northwest, unless the plans of the projectors should in some way miscarry. That country is full of horses of better than the average calibre, and they are closely enough matched at this game to make the liveliest sort of sport.

The Canadians, too, are making arrangements for a long season of ice racing in the Dominion, and a number of horses belonging in the northern and western parts of this State are being gotten ready for the sport. The circuit, where good-sized purses are to be hung up for competition, includes the racing associations in the cities of Hamilton, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, and a number of minor points. Programmes for several of these meetings are already announced, and purses can be won by horses eligible from the 3:00 class down to the fast ones with records down in the twenties.

Cope Stinson, a well-known circuit driver about here, has a string of about a dozen horses, all owned in this State, which he will take through the Canadian circuit. "Barney" Demarest is another driver whom all the horsemen in the States know who is getting together a string to go up and brave the cold weather in order to get some of the money the Canucks will offer. In the latter's string will be Charley C., (2:13¾,) which Frank Herdic bought at the recent Madison Square Garden sale.

The trotting at Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa will be in connection with the regular Winter carnivals. There will also be two or three extra meetings at the Jacques Cartier track, at Montreal, one of the finest ice-tracks in the world. Several Buffalo owners have agreed to send their horse there and to the meetings to be held at the smaller towns near by, where there are chances to race over the ice of the St. Lawrence River. A Malone (N. Y.) trainer has picked up a string of six horses in St. Lawrence County with which he expects to get some of the British gold.

Last Winter there were seventy days of straight sleighing at Saratoga, and the horsemen up there expect to have some fine sport again this Winter. It is understood that there will be some good snow racing at Col. Hilton's Woodlawn Park Farm track during the season. This is a half-mile track, but there are chances for good sport on it. At all events, there is room for all who wish it to have lively brushes over the long straight boulevards running out to the lake. A number of gentlemen intend to send their fast horses up to the Springs this Winter, so as to take advantage of the fine sleighing there.

Durham City in Violent Gales.

Capt. Thompson of the Dutch steamship Durham City, which yesterday arrived from Hamburg, reports having encountered heavy weather during the entire passage. An exceptionally violent gale was met Dec. 1 in latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes north, and longitude 29 degrees 40 minutes west.

The wind was from the northwest, and it raised a sea which made a clean breach over the ship. Iron rails and stanchions were twisted from their fastenings, and all the cattle fittings were swept overboard.

Several of the crew had narrow escapes from being carried over the side by the swirling masses of water.

COMMENDED BY ARMY OFFICERS

Retired Soldiers Would Gladly Take Charge of Street Cleaners, as Mr. Teall Has Suggested.

Oliver Sumner Teall's idea of dividing the city into four divisions under the Street-Cleaning Commissioner, with a retired army officer in command of each division, meets with general approval among the army officers who are stationed in and about this city.

Mr. Teall's argument in favor of retired officers is that they are not only accustomed to command and direct bodies of men, but that civilians of equal ability could not be obtained for the salary that would be paid.

A retired army officer may accept any honorable employment without in any way affecting his pay or standing, and as the retired pay is small, many officers would undoubtedly be exceedingly glad to accept such a position as he suggests upon a salary of $2,500 or $3,000 a year. Their habits and business methods, acquired during years when a strict accountability was an essential element in all that they did, fit them for performing the duties with advantage to the city.

Mr. Teall is a grandson of Gen. "Bull" Sumner, and is known to most of the army officers about this city. They all speak well of him, his energy, determination, and inherited qualities, and say they believe the plan would be a good one, and that without difficulty men of a high order of ability could be had to fill the four positions.

Col. G. L. Gillespie, engineer in charge of the harbor and river improvements about New-York, said:

"I know no reason why retired army officers should not accept these positions, and think they will be only too glad to accept them as an increase to their small retired pay. Few men are happy without employment, and retired army officers are debarred from the usual positions in civil life."

Major A. S. Towar, Paymaster in the United States Army, said he thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining excellent men from the retired list to fill the positions.

Capt. E. L. Huggins, one of Gen. Miles's aides at Governors Island, said:

"There are officers of high distinction who have been retired for age, but who are still vigorous, have had much experience in dealing with men, and who have proved their capacity. The position of a retired army officer is to a great extent a guarantee, inasmuch as he has a past record to sustain and a moderate compensation for life, which he could not afford to jeopardize and which he would lose if convicted of any malfeasance in civil office. It would be easy to get the number of retired officers required to fill the positions."

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. John P. Hatch, Gen. William D. Whipple, and others concurred in the statements, and expressed a hope that Mr. Teall will get the appointment.

UNDER THE NEW SCHOOL LAW

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION STATUTE IN EFFECT JAN. 1.

Rules Which Will Apply to Educational Officers, Parents, and Employes—Penalties for Violating.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Crooker, in order to inform the school authorities what their duties are under the new compulsory education law, which goes into effect on Jan. 1 next, has compiled instructions, which were made public to-day.

The Superintendent first calls attention to the importance of the law, and then counsels that the matter should not be rushed. Reform under it should be gradual, but direct, so that at the expiration of the year the Legislature will appreciate its good effects and continue it, instead of declaring it null and void. The sections of the law are set out in the communication, which will be sent to every school district of the State and circulated as much as possible among the parents of the children.

The instructions state that compulsory education is obligatory, and its enforcement required by the school authorities, and every city, union free-school district, common-school district, and school districts created by special law within the State.

Children between eight and sixteen years of age, in proper mental and physical condition, are required to attend upon instruction as provided in the law.

The teachers in the schools are required to keep a record of attendance of such children. The persons in parental relations are required to cause such children to attend upon instruction, and a violation of the provisions of the law in that regard makes the violator liable for misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, or fine and imprisonment.

Any person, firm, or corporation employing any child or children contrary to the provisions of the law is liable for the payment of penalties which are provided for.

School authorities of each city and every school district shall appoint and remove one or more "attendance officers" in said city or district, fix their compensation, prescribe their duties, and make rules and regulations for the performance thereof, and the Superintendent of Schools in each city or union free school district shall supervise the enforcement of the law. Trustees of common-school districts can appoint attendance officers, and the enforcement of the law in their respective districts would seem to devolve upon the Trustees of the districts.

Truant schools may be established by the school authorities of the city, union, or free-school district, as specifically stated, and in a city or district not having a truant school, the school authorities may contract with the city or district that has such truant school.

Trustees of common-school districts are not authorized to establish truant schools, but may contract with the union or free-school district in such school districts.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction may appoint an assistant, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report the extent to which the law has been complied with throughout the State.

When, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, any city or school district has willfully omitted or refused to enforce the provisions of the law, he may withhold one-half the public moneys from such city or district, and, upon compliance with the law, may pay over the moneys so withheld.

Superintendent Crooker said to-day that he was very much interested in the success of this law. He thinks that it would be well if the people were not frightened by a too rigid enforcement of it at the beginning. He had not as yet named his assistant, who will have charge of the enforcement of the law.

The law will provide employment for hundreds of special officers throughout the State, whose duty it will be to arrest truants, bring them to the schools established for the purpose, and report to those over them.

Verdict for Francis J. Oakes.

The jury in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before whom was heard the case of Francis J. Oakes, the millionaire chemical manufacturer, against his wife, Luella C. Oakes, for an absolute divorce, decided in favor of the husband yesterday. Justice Brown said he would declare judgment next Wednesday, when he would also hear Stillman F. Kneeland, Mrs. Oakes's counsel, whose name figured prominently in the evidence.

DOCKET CROWDED WITH CASES

Court to Sit Continuously Until Next July to Clear It.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The congested condition of the Buffalo docket of the Eighth Judicial District is beyond all precedent, and a determined effort is to be made to clear it. The docket now contains over 600 cases, and arrangements have been made for a continuous session of the court until July 30, 1895, during most of which time two branches will be running. In this manner the most urgent cases will be disposed of as rapidly as possible, and the calendar will be reduced to a reasonable size.

As the calendar stands now, there is no chance of a lawsuit docketed to-day being brought to trial inside of two years. Lawyers here say that the appointment of a Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Haight should not be delayed, as his presence in this city is urgently required.

Ran Into a Submerged Canalboat.

The ferryboat Northfield of the Staten Island ferry line, while on her way from St. George, S. I., yesterday afternoon, ran into the submerged wreck of a canalboat off Robbin's Reef. The Northfield was uninjured. The wreck drifted down the Narrows and out to sea.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Strabo, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries, must be directed "per Strabo";) at 8:30 AM for La Plata Countries, direct, per steamship Bellenden; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other partas of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne.")

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. 19. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (special addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails due Jan. 1. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tamapa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 15,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated pamphlets, mailed free on application.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A.M. *Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. Majestic, Jan. 30, 8 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $80 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Pamphlets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL Via QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 AM. Etruria.....Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M. Campania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.
Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM. New-York, Jan. 2, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 AM. Friesland, Dec. 26, 5 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, Jan. 16. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M
YEMASSEE.....Friday, Dec. 14
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Dec. 17
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Dec. 19
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M. Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM
Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A.M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A.M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., Line,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Potron Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.
Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Ex. Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M.; Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Utica, Rome, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M. Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester can remain in car through trains.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Ex. Sunday Night.—For Albany and Troy; connecting for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division. Wagner palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'